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END OF THE ASSASSINS

Execution of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Herrold and Atzeroth.

Their Demeanor on Thursday Night and Friday Morning.

Attempt to Release Mrs. Surratt on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Argument of Counsel—Order of the President.

SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

The Four Hang Together and Die Simultaneously.

Interesting Incidents----Excitement in Washington--Order and Quiet in the City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 7, 1865.

The conspirators have gone to their long home, the swift hand of justice has smitten them, and they stand before the judgment seat. Electrified—saddened as the country was by the terrible calamity brought upon it by the damnable deeds of these deep-dyed villains, astounded as it has been by the daily revelations of the trial of the criminals, it was doubtless unprepared, as were all here, for the quick flash of the sword of power, whose blade to-day fell upon the guilty heads of the assassins of our lamented President.

Tried, convicted and sentenced, they stood this morning upon the threshold of the house of death, all covered with the great sin whose pall fell darkly upon the land. Young and old, equal in crime, they spent the night as is told hereafter, and when the first grey pencillings of the early morning traced the dawning day upon the sky, the city was all agog for the coming scene of retribution and of justice.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Mrs. SURRATT's friends have been constant and faithful. They have manipulated presses and created public sentiment. The papers received here to-day were singularly unanimous in the supposition that the President would commute the sentence of Mrs. SURRATT to imprisonment for life. Such a sentiment found no echo here. It was well known that the counsel, family and friends of the culprit were determined to make every exertion, to strain every nerve in a strong pull and tug at the tender heart of the President in her behalf. She was a woman, and a sick woman at that. Her daughter was with her, and her cowardly son, with secrets in his possession that might mitigate her guilt—these and like arguments, it was said, would be brought to bear upon the President, backed with certain political strength which could not fail to succeed. But such talk has seemed idle from the first. Woman as she was, she knew her business well; sick as she was, she had strength sufficient for her fearful purpose, and stern as the sentence was, its justice was absolute, its execution certain. We have heard many express the desire that the woman's life might be spared and its weary hours passed in the quiet of the prison, but no one who knew the President and his unmoveable nature supposed for an instant that the sentence would be changed in jot or tittle.

The hotels were thronged on Thursday. The streets were filled with restless, impatient people. The headquarters were surrounded by crowds of anxious men, who desired above all things to witness the execution, and who were willing to spend hundreds of dollars for that poor privilege. All day long the trains came in loaded with people from the North; all night long the country roads were lined with pedestrians, with parties hurrying on to the city, where they might at least participate in the excitements of the occasion.

Officials of every grade and name, with or without influence, were pestered by applications for tickets; the subordinate officers of the department were approached in every conceivable way, and by every possible avenue, by those whose idle or morbid curiosity impelled them to come to this hot and sweltering city in search of food for gossip and remembrance. Of course all endeavor was futile. Major-Gen. HANCOCK, who had charge of everything, had carefully prepared the list of people entitled to admission, and beyond those thereon named, no one was permitted to be present. The

SCENES AT THE OLD CAPITOL

Prison on Thursday night were by no means so harrowing in intensity as the public doubtless imagine. So far as the authorities were concerned, there was possibly an increased vigilance, and extra precautions were taken with Mrs. SURRATT; but beyond that, matters went along quite in accordance with the general custom.

MRS. SURRATT,

about whose fearful participation in the murder of the President there has been thrown so much mystery, was a very remarkable woman, and, like most remarkable women, had an undertone of superstition which served her in place of true religion, and enabled her to sleep peacefully even while cognizant of such a crime as that for which she has now suffered. She was fifty years of age, but, although since her illness of the past two weeks she has grown old and looked pale and thin, she would be called rather forty-two or three. Firmness and decision were part and parcel of her nature. A cold eye, that would quail at no scene of torture; a close, shut mouth, whence no word of sympathy with suffering would pass; a firm chin, indicative of fixedness of resolve; a square, solid figure, whose proportions were never disfigured by remorse or marred by loss of sleep—these have ever marked the *personnel* of MARY SURRATT—these, her neighbors say, were correct indices of her every-day and every-year life.

Those who have watched her through the whole of this protracted trial have noticed her utter indifference to anything and everything said or suggested about her. The most terrible flagellation produced no effect upon her rocky countenance, stolid, quiet, entirely self-possessed, calm as a May morning, she sat, uninterested from the opening to the close.

Her guardians say she anticipated an acquittal, she alone knew why. When, therefore, she was informed of the finding of the court, the sentence, and its near execution, she might well be roused from the state of utter listlessness she had thitherto maintained. Weakened by continued illness, with head stunned by the sudden blow, she for a moment forgot the Surratt in the woman, and felt the keenness of her position. Fainting, she cried aloud in the bitterness of her woe, wailing forth great waves of sorrow, she fell upon the floor and gave vent to a paroxysm of grief, partially hysterical, and wholly nervous. This was so unlike her, so entirely different from any conduct previously noticed, that the officer and her attendants were alarmed for her life. They sent at once for the regular physician of the arsenal, who pronounced her system deranged and dangerously prostrated. Wine of valerian and other quieting drink was given her, and she revived, but no longer was she the Mrs. SURRATT of the court-room. She desired to see her spiritual advisers, and they were sent for. The sacred vail of ghostly comfort should not be rudely rent nor lightly lifted, but we may state with entire propriety that the miserable woman expressed the most emphatic desire for prayer and holy consolation. Desirous of clearing her mind first of all worldly affairs, she indicated the disposition she wished made of her property, and talked long and earnestly of her children and their future prospects. Toward her cowardly son JOHN she quite naturally entertained feelings of deep-seated bitterness. This she in a measure overcame after having relieved her mind about him and his conduct, and finally appeared reconciled to his desertion. What the feelings of the scoundrel must be to-day we cannot well imagine. If, as Mrs. SURRATT's friends more than intimated, his testimony would save her, if, as his own offer proved, his revelations would keep her from a death of infamy, we cannot believe he will dare survive her. Suicide and the unknown possibilities of the future, would seem preferable to life and the certain remorse and disgrace attending it here.

As the night wore on Mrs. SURRATT, who had been removed from the larger room where she has been confined since her illness, began to toss uneasily on her narrow bed. She was really ill and the kind offices of the physician were frequently needed. Conscious of the approach of day, she betook herself again to the preparation of her soul for its infinite journey. She rallied mentally and physically and determined evidently to bear and brave the scaffold. Her daughter, whose faithful service has been most touching in its constancy, had done all she could. The President had been seen, Judge HOLT had been visited. To both of them the most fervent appeals, inspired by a filial love as devoted as it was disinterested, had been presented, but in vain. Five of the members of the court had joined in a recommendation for commutation to imprisonment for life, and it was understood that the entire court concurred in the same, but this too was in vain. These facts the heart-broken daughter had communicated to her sentenced mother, and as she bent her head upon her neck she bathed her shoulders with tears of unfeigned grief and sympathy.

Seemingly convinced of the utter hopelessness of her situation, and apparently desirous of quieting the exceedingly demonstrative outbursts of her daughter, Mrs. SURRATT rose from her bed and again betook herself to her devotional exercises. It may seem strange that this woman, who was proven to know all about the projected assassination, who kept open house for the scoundrels who planned and the villains who did the deed, who insisted that she had never seen and never knew PAYNE, and who said, when informed of her sentence, "I had no hand in the murder of the President," should seem so calm and consistent in her preparation for death. Nevertheless the fact is that after turning her back upon hope, she gave herself with apparent sincerity and with heartiness to prayer and communion, the effect of which it is not for us to judge.

This morning, however, the counsel of Mrs. SURRATT, Messrs. AIKEN and CLAMPITT, who had determined to leave no stone unturned to effect her release, or if not that a detention in the execution of sentence, went at an early hour before Judge WYLIE, of the Supreme Court of this city, and applied for a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, who had charge of the prison and control of the prisoners, commanding him to bring into Court the body of MARY E. SURRATT. The

WORDING OF THE PETITION

is as follows:

To the Hon. Andrew Wylie, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

The petition of MARY E. SURRATT by her counsel, F. A. AIKEN and JNO. W. CLAMPITT, most respectfully represents unto your Honor that, on or about the 17th day of April, A. D. 1865, your petitioner was arrested by the military authorities of the United States, under the charge of complicity with the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and has ever since that time been, and is now confined on said charge, under and by virtue of the said military power of the United States, and is in the especial custody of Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, commanding Middle Military Division, that since her said arrest, your petitioner has been tried against her solemn protest, by a military commission, unlawfully and without warrant, convened by the Secretary of War, as will appear from paragraph nine, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, May 6, 1865; and by said commission notwithstanding her formal plea to the jurisdiction of the said commission is now unlawfully and unjustifiably detained in custody, and sentenced to be hanged on to-morrow, July 7, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., your petitioner shows unto your Honor that at the time of the commission of the said offence she was a private citizen of the United States, and in no manner connected with the military authority of the same, and that said offence was committed within the District of Columbia, said District being at the time within the lines of the armies of the United States, and not enemy's territory or under the control of a military commander for the trial of civil causes, but on the contrary, your petitioner alleges that the said crime was an offence simply against the peace of the United States, properly and solely cognizable, under the constitution and laws of the United States, by the Criminal Court of this District, and which said court was and is now open for the trial of such crimes and offences. Wherefore, inasmuch as the said crime was only an offence against the peace of the United States, and not an act of war, inasmuch as your petitioner was a private citizen of the same, and not subject to military jurisdiction, or in any wise amenable to military law, inasmuch as said District was the peaceful territory of the United States, and that all crimes committed within such territory are under the constitution and laws of the United States, to be tried only before its criminal tribunals with the right of public trial by jury. Inasmuch as said commission was a military commission, organized and governed by the laws of military court-martial, and unlawfully convened without warrant or authority, and when she had not the right of public trial by jury as guaranteed to by the constitution and laws of the United States; that therefore her detention and sentence are so without warrant against positive law and unjustifiable, wherefore, she prays your Honor to grant unto her the United States most gracious writ of habeas corpus, commanding the said Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK to produce before your Honor the body of your said petitioner, with the cause and day of her said detention to abide, &c., and she will ever pray.

(Signed,) MARY E. SURRATT.

By FREDERICK A. AIKEN, JNO. W. CLAMPITT.

After hearing the argument, the Judge indorsed upon the petition:

Let the writ issue as prayed, returnable before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, now sitting, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., this seventh day of July, 1865.

(Signed,) ANDREW WYLIE,

A Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

JULY 7, 1865, AT 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

The writ was then formally issued, and the Marshal of the District was directed to serve it. The news spread like wildfire, and all sorts of reports were circulated throughout the city. The hotels swarmed with talkative people, every one of whom had the latest news, and was only too ready to communicate it to his neighbor. "Mrs. SURRATT is pardoned," "She is not expected to live," "Her sentence has been commuted." Every one had his pet theory, but it concerned Mrs. SURRATT alone—the fate of the others seemed certain.

THE RETURN

was ordered at 10 o'clock, and at that hour the court room was thronged with people interested to know the result. The Marshal, in response to a question by the court, stated that Major-Gen. HANCOCK had not yet appeared, although it was past the hour.

After sundry criticisms and objections to the proceedings by the District-Attorney, the counsel for Mrs. SURRATT stated that if his client was guilty of any crime, she was amenable to this court, a court which was competent to take cognizance of the same, and not to a military tribunal.

The District Attorney Mr. CARRINGTON, after reading the certificate of the Marshal, stating that he had served the writ on Gen. HANCOCK, at 8:30 o'clock, said that he appeared to defend the action of the Marshal by direction of the court, and he desired to report to the court, that the Marshal had done his duty.

The Court:

"The case is not now here on its merits. On the petition of the party this morning at an early hour, I directed this writ of *habeas corpus* to issue. The writ was issued and was served upon Gen. HANCOCK, who has the custody of Mrs. SURRATT, the party on whose behalf the writ was obtained. The writ required him to have the body of Mrs. SURRATT with the cause of her detention before this court this morning at 10 o'clock, he has neglected to obey the order of the court, and the question now before us is what is the court to do under the circumstances. That is the only question before the court at this time. Any discussion on the merits involved would now be out of place. The court acknowledges that its powers are inadequate to meet the military power possessed by Gen. HACOCK. If the court were to decide at this moment that Gen. HANCOCK was in contempt, the only process which it would issue, would be an attachment for the disregard of its authority; but why issue an attachment against the whole military power of the United States? This Court acknowledges that the laws are silent, and that it is without power in the premises, and therefore declines to make any order whatever. If there be a disposition on the part of the military power to respect the authority of the civil courts, they will respect the writ which has already been served; if on the other hand it is their determination to treat the authority of this court with contempt, in this matter they have the power, and will treat with equal contempt any other process which the court might order. The court therefore must submit to the supreme physical power which now holds the custody of petitioner, and declines to issue an attachment or to make any other order in this case.

After these remarks the court proceeded with the trial of Miss HARRIS, which was continued until 11:30 o'clock, when

GEN. HANCOCK APPEARED,

accompanied by Attorney-General SPEED. The trial was at once suspended, and the Attorney-General addressed the court as follows:

"May it please the Court in regard to the writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Gen. HANCOCK, I desire to say by way of apology for his not sooner making a return, that the process was not served on him until about breakfast time this morning, and that, owing to his having a great many persons to see, a great many important matters requiring immediate attention, and his distance from the court-house, he was not able to get here at an earlier hour, I wish to assure the court that no disrespect was intended to it by delay to which it has been unavoidably subjected.

The Court declined to make any order in the case.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Gen. HANCOCK, in obedience to the writ, makes the following return:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

To Hon. Andrew Wylie, Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same, and respectfully say that the body of MARY E. SURRATT is in my possession under and by virtue of an order of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, for the purposes in said order expressed, a copy of which is hereto attached and made part of this return. And that I do not produce said body by reason of the order of the President of the United States indorsed upon said writ to which reference is hereby respectfully made. Dated July 7, 1865.

(Signed,) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-Gen. United States Vols., Commanding.

PRESIDENT'S INDORSEMENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865—1 o'clock A. M.

To Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commander, &c.:

I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby especially suspend this writ, and direct that you proceed to execute the order heretofore given upon the judgement of the Military Commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

Signed, ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

THE COURT—This court finds itself powerless to take any further action in the premises, and therefore declines to make orders which would be vain for any practical purpose. As regards the delay, it having been fully accounted for, the court has no fault to attach to the respondents in that respect.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.—It may not be out of order for me to say here that this whole subject has of course had the most earnest and anxious considerations of the Executive, and of the war-making power of the government. Every man, upon reflection, and particularly every lawyer knows that war cannot be fought by due process of law, and armies cannot be maintained by due process of law; there must be armies, there must be battles of war; of war comes the law of war, and usage permits battles to be fought, permits human life to be taken without the judgment of the court, and without the process of the court it permits prisoners to be taken and prisoners to be held; and your Honor will not undertake to discharge them although the constitution says that human life shall not be taken, or man be deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law. Conflict of necessity comes up when war comes between the Executive and the judicial. If the war power in war does not transcend the civil, war is made for the maintenance of the civil power, that is, when peace comes, for the purpose of giving us the benefit of the civil. This country is now in the midst of a great war, and the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States was slain in the discharge of his duties, and if the armies of the United States cannot, under the laws of war, protect its Commander-in-Chief from assassination, and if the laws and usages of war cannot protect by military law, its Commander-in-Chief from assassination and destruction. What has the government come to? The thing appears to me to be too plain for consideration, but as you Honor has disposed of the case, I only make these remarks for the purpose of satisfying your Honor that we have anxiously, and, I think, most naturally considered this matter, giving your Honor credit for having done what you regard to be your duty in this matter, and are very glad to hear that your Honor gives us credit for having done what we have done, and regarded to be our duty to the court. The writ was applied for and I had no authority to refuse to grant it. It is a writ dear and sacred to every lover of liberty, indispensdble to the protection of citizens, and can only be constitutionally set aside in times of war and insurrection, when the public safety requires it, and in regard to offences committed in connection with the army or the militia when called into active service. With reference to the merits of this case, which has occupied so much of the attention of the public, and in fact of the whole civilian world. It would be out of place for the court to express any opinion; the case is not before it. The court can only say that it has no doubt the gentlemen connected with the government who have had the duty of conducting this trial are truly convinced in their own minds as to the manner in which they have performed their duties. I do not feel at liberty—I could not, I dared not refuse to grant the writ. The return which has been made to the writ is from the President of the United States, and declares he writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended in this case, as has been in other and similar cases, the Court has no further authority in the case. If the government desires to carry out its purpose in regard to the petitioner, the Court cannot prevent it, and I do not know that it would be possible ever hereafter to bring the case up for argument on this court, for if the petitioner be executed as designed, the body cannot be brought into court, and, therefore, there is an end of the case. The jurisdiction of this court yields to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus from the President of the United States.

Gen. HANEOCK then asked leave to retire, which was granted, and he left in company with Attorney-General SPEED.

This settled the case, so far as Mrs. SURRATT was concerned, and word was at once sent to her that all hope was gone.

Concerning PAYNE or POWELL, as he called himself, there has been a great deal of unnecessary mystery and foolish surmisings. His name, so far as the public is concerned, is

LEWIS PAYNE,

and if behind that he hid the honest name of a respectable family, the fact is one to his credit; but of that no one cares. He is dead; gone before the bar of a higher tribunal than that which last judged him, and with his future we have naught to do. The cool villainy, the absolute savagery of the fellow, has been consistent with the atrocity of his crime, until, with singular emotion, he became the apologist for his fellow-criminal, and the assailer of her son. By no means handsome, or of the romantic scoundrel stamp, PAYNE seems to have been a very common kind of person, with an exceedingly hard head and apparently no heart. No mere man would or could have deliberately cut and slashed the face of a sick and dying sufferer; it required the instinct of a demon and the temper of a brute to suggest and execute such a project. He was a species of idiot, an intelligent beast, with wit enough to understand his duty, sense enough to do it thoroughly, but unable to talk or maneuvre himself out of such a scrape as he fell into at the door of Mrs. SURRATT's house.

Throughout the trial he has been unmoved. Never sullen nor morose, he kept his eyes about him, seeing everybody and everything, but never for an instant admitting by sign or gesture that he recognized anything. The confinement didn't annoy him at all. Quite likely he would have enjoyed a night in the town, and been as ready for a spree or a murder as ever; but he rarely opened his mouth, and as rarely closed his eyes, which wandered around and around, as if in continual search for an object of rest.

In his cell, PAYNE manifested no different appearance. His conduct was the same everywhere and at all times. He was a fit tool for the hand that used him—a reliable blade for a bloody purpose. At night he slept; in the morning he awoke early; his appetite was always good, and when the time for the meeting of the court was announced, he went along quietly as a lamb, as docile as an ox in yoke. When, therefore, his sentence was read to him, it was to be expected that his dont-care-ativeness, or stupidity, or *sang froid*, or whatever it may be termed, would still characterize him. He neither appeared surprised nor disappointed. Had he been pronounced "not guilty," it would have been the same—until he was freed; then he might have developed differently, though that is mere conjecture, baseable upon no reliable data.

Doubly ironed, doubly guarded, PAYNE spent the day and night before his death. No future presented aught of hope or fear for him; no God or devil stared him in the face with searching scrutiny or tantalizing punishment. He simply felt nothing, and yet in the midst of apathy and indifference, we find him explaining that Mrs. SURRATT had nothing to do with the murder, inveighing against JOHN SURRATT as a coward and scoundrel who had deserted his mother, leaving her to die when he should fill her place, and expressing tenderest regret that any act of his should have brought her into trouble and put her life in jeopardy. It is difficult to reconcile these two phases of character, so entirely different. Common sense forbids the belief that he feigned stupidity and was in reality a man of birth and breeding, and it likewise scouts the theory that he was entitled to sympathy on account of idiocy. Declining to participate in any religious mummery, and wholly averse to any religious reality, he passed his last hours in quiet stupidity, exerting himself to please no one, caring apparently nothing, either for the people here or the probabilities of the hereafter. His body was a source of no earthly consideration. Until he died it was not his—his keepers had it; after his death it was not his, and he did not care who had it. His friends, he said, lived in Florida. Before they could come, if they would, he would be gone, and the senseless clod which tenemented his seared soul would be en route to corruption. Why should he care? He didn't care.

One redeeming feature stood prominent. Noticing the kind consideration of Miss SURRATT toward her mother, PAYNE expressed regret that they should be compelled to part. He said he would do anything, say anything which could help Mrs. SURRATT, who was an innocent woman. He emerged from his brutism and became humane; he left his carelessness behind him and asserted the case of the mother against her recreant son; he forgot the idiot and resumed for the moment the attitude and intelligence of a man. With the clergymen he had but little to say. He seemed entirely careless as to his future, and down to the very last maintained his stolid, indifferent, hang-dog manner.

Perhaps there was more sympathy expressed for

DAVID E. HERROLD

than for any of the prisoners. He was young, thoughtless, light and trivial. He probably had never known a serious moment nor a sober thought. His following of BOOTH was very much such a companionship as a dog affords, and it seemed as if he might have been so thoroughly under the influence of that fascinating fiend as to be entirely *non compos*. The legal evidence against him was, however, clear and conclusive. As early as February last he was found to have been in confidential relations with the assassin, and was proved to have been present on several occasions at secret meetings with BOOTH, ATSEROTH and others of the conspirators. Once he was at Mrs. SURRATT's in company with them. He called with SURRATT and ATZEROTH at the tavern in Surrattsville, and left the two carbines and ammunition which were taken away from the tavern by him and BOOTH on the night of the assassination. During their flight he acknowledged to WILLIE JETT and other rebel soldiers that he and BOOTH were the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, and he was captured in the barn with Booth. His personal appearance was that of a boy of nineteen, dressed in a faded blue suit, in height about five feet four inches, dusky black, neglected hair, lively, dark hazel eyes, slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws, and faintly surrounding the mouth, rather round face, full but not prominent nose, full lips, foolish, weak, confiding countenance, indicating but little intelligence, and not the faintest trace of ferocity. His sisters, who are apparently very estimable young women, labored with him, hoping to make some serious impression upon him, but in vain. He was full of levity almost to the very hour of his death. At the announcement of the finding of the court, HERROLD was unmoved. Indeed, none of the prisoners at first manifested any great concern—HERROLD and PAYNE least of any. PAYNE was sullen and indifferent, HERROLD careless and free. After a little, when the later hours of the night were passing silently by, he became more tractable and for the time left his habit of joking and gossiping, and when asked if he had any requests to make, desired that his body might be given to his family. With the clergyman he was ever respectful, but beyond a routine repetition of words and phrases seemed to know and care little more about the coming than the present world. Impressible to a remarkable degree, but equally elastic, he talked and wept with the ministers, but was as ready for a quib or a joke immediately after as ever. It is difficult to say he was not a responsible person, and yet he seemed more like a butterfly than a man. He was at no time manly in deportment, and his exit from this world, was in accordance with his variable temperament while in it.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTH

was a coward, mentally, morally and physically. He failed to grasp the magnitude of the conspiracy as unfolded to him by the leaders; he failed to accomplish his part of the assassination scheme, and he failed to make any one care a rap whether he lived or died. During the trial he was unconcerned; since his imprisonment, was peevish and full of complaints, and on the night before his death he was restless and uneasy. He could'nt sleep at all, and, unlike PAYNE, had no appetite. He was a poor, miserable fellow, and his death amounted to no more than did his life.

THE MORNING OF THE DAY

appeared, and with it came thousands of people from afar to witness the execution. They might as well have come to see GEORGE WASHINGTON, the one as easy as the other. As above stated, every person in any way connected with the government, was tortured and annoyed by applications for passes to the prison. This morning the crowd of besiegers again appeared before 7 o'clock, and most of them failing to receive the desired pass, the curious wended their way to the arsenal grounds, two miles distant, in the hot sun, there to renew their importunities. When we arrived at the latter place, about 10 o'clock, the streets and avenues were blocked up by hunereds of vehicles, and probably 2,000 lookers-on, whose only reward for their exposure and labor was a peep at the prison walls in the distance. Four and One-half-street, the thoroughfare leading directly to the arsenal, was strongly and thickly guarded from Pennsylvania-avenue to the arsenal lot, and at the entrance to the latter, and completely surrounding it, were numerous soldiers on guard. Entering the inclosure, we found several regiments on duty—in all, two brigades of HANCOCK's corps—scattered here and there between the gates and the prison.

Pedestrians were flocking rapidly toward the building, and when we entered the latter, we found already several hundred persons—a mixed assembly of civilians and military men. We learned that none of the prisoners had slept during the past night save PAYNE and HARROLD, both of whom had a sound, quiet rest of about two hours. None of them had eaten anything scarcely except PAYNE, who partook heartily of breakfast. During the night opiates had been given Mrs. SURRATT to produce rest, but without avail. The spiritual advisers and friends of the condemned left the prison shortly after 11 o'clock last night, and none returned until this morning, except Miss SURRATT, who remained with her mother from about midnight until 5 o'clock A. M. No confessions had been made. None, indeed, could have been expected from either PAYNE, HERROLD or ATZEROTH, who had already from time to time, given in the main, probably, the truthful account of their relations to the bloody tragedy in which they were participants. Mrs. SURRATT was the only one remaining who had not acknowledged the full measure of her guilt. She, it was rumored, had made a full confession to her confessor, but on inquiry we found her confession in preparation for receiving the sacrament, was confounded with an acknowledgment of guilt for publicity. She had hope up to almost the hour of her execution that her sentence would be respited, if not commuted, and she had apparently lost sight of her own interest in deep solicitude for her daughter, of whom she constantly talked, and repeatedly, frantically and with wringing of hands asked: "What will become of her—what will be ANNA's fate?"

STATEMENTS OF PAYNE.

PAYNE, last evening, informed Col. DODD, who has special charge of the prisoners, that so far as he knew, Mrs. SURRATT had nothing to do with the plot for assassination. Certainly she had never said a word to him on the subject, nor had any of his co-conspirators mentioned her in connection with the matter. She may have known what was going on, but to him she never disclosed her knowledge by word or act. That immediately after he had made the murderous attack upon Mr. SEWARD, he felt he had done wrong, and he had wandered around and slept in the woods that night, frequently feeling inclined to come to the city and give himself up. That when, finally, he was by hunger and loss of rest driven to Mrs. SURRATT's house he had doubts about his reception there and whether she would not deliver him to the officers of the law for punishment. Col. DODD, who has been consiantly in conversation with PAYNE, recently says the latter has never varied from one straightforward, consistent story, claiming at all times that he was informed and believed that he was acting under an order from the rebel authorities, and did not, therefore, originally view his act as a murderous one. HERROLD says in the original plot to him was assigned the duty of shutting off the gas in the theatre, and he had once rehearsed the work with BOOTH; that, however, on the night of the assassination, he was only required to be in waiting near the Navy-yard Bridge to assist BOOTH in his escape.

These statements embrace substantially all the prisoners have given in the nature of confessions, other than what is found in the proofs and admissions on the trial.

DEMEANOR OF THE CONDEMNED.

We were permitted to look in upon the cells on several occasions during the forenoon, and up to a few minutes before the execution. The four prisoners condemned to death were removed yesterday from the upper floor of the prison to a tier of cells on the first floor South. ATZEROTH occupied the eastern apartment, No. 151, Mrs. SURRATT the next West, No. 153, HERROLD, No. 155, and PAYNE, No. 157, thus leaving a vacant cell between each of the prisoners.

Our first observation of ATZEROTH, found him in company with the Rev. Mr. RUTLER, a Lutheran minister of the gospel. The prisoner was lying upon his bed an intent and quiet listener to the whisperings of the minister. At another time ATZEROTH seemed utterly unnerved and tossed about, frequently clasping his hands together and wringing them as in hopelessness and dispair. At noon and thereafter he became calmer and scarcely spoke or moved.

Mrs. SURRATT throughout the day continued in physical prostration, but grew calmer as the hour approached for execution. The parting between herself and daughter was borne with more fortitude than was expected of her, and whilst the latter swooned away, and was carried to an adjoining apartment senseless, Mrs. SURRATT appeared to rally in strength for the moment. Soon again, however, she lost strength, and when taken from her cell to the scaffold, she had to be almost literally lifted and borne along by the officers.

HERRODD's demeanor was somewhat after the manner he has shown from the commencement of the trial—listlessness and lack of appreciation of his fearful position, with alternatives of serious reflection.

PAYNE was, throughout the day, quiet and firm, occasionally joining the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE in earnest prayer.

THE SCAFFOLD.

In the lot south of the prison, and surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, the scaffold was erected. The structure is about seventy feet from the prison near by, say thirty feet distant, were four freshly dug graves, and beside them four large pine coffins coarsely constructed.

The scaffold was so arranged that the four condemned could be hung at the same time.

The enclosure was much larger than was stated in my dispatch of last night, and there must have been present within the lot and upon the top of the wall, which was literally packed with soldiers, quite 3,000 spectators, three-fourths of whom were soldiers.

About 12:30 o'clock, Gen. HANCOCK arrived, and remained personally inspecting all the official acts.

THE PROCESSION OF DEATH.

At 1:15 the procesion proceeded from the prison to the scaffold in the following order, preceded by Gen. HARTRANFT:

Mrs. SURRATT, supported by an officer and a non-commissioned officer, and attended by Rev. Fathers WALTER and WIGETT.

ATZEROTH, attended by an officer, with whom walked his spiritual advisers, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, of the Lutheran Church, and Chaplain WINCHESTER.

HERROLD came next, attended by Rev. Dr. OLDS, of Christ Chuach; Episcpal.

PAYNE, attended by Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, of the First Baptist Church, of this city, and Rev. Dr. STRIKER, of Baltimore.

Mrs. SURRATE, attended by two soldiers. Her waist and ankles were ironed; she was attired in a plain black alpacca dress, with black bonnet and thin veil. Her face could be easily seen. She gazed up at the horrid instrument of death, and her lips were moving rapidly as in prayer. She was assisted upon the scaffold and seated in a chair near the drop. She gazed upon the noose, which dangled in the wind before her face, and again her lips moved as if in prayer.

ATZEROTH followed, with a glaring, haggard look. He seemed to have changed in appearance greatly since his incarceration. He, also, was assisted by two soldiers, and seemed very feeble, but appeared to rally when on the scaffold, and took an evident interest in the proceedings.

HERROLD came next, supported on each side. He seemed very feeble, but revived a little subsequently. He realized his position now, if he never did before. He was very pale and careworn. He examined the scaffold closely, upon approaching it, and especially the drop.

PAYNE came next, with his usual bold, straight attitude, looking with seeming indifference upon the instrument of death. He wore a blue shirt and straw hat. There was not firmness in his step as he marched to the scaffold.

REMARKS AND PRAYERS OF THE ATTENDING CLERGY.

The Catholic priest in attendance upon Mr. SURRATT declined making any public remark. Dr. GILLET stepped forward and said:

The prisoner, LEWIS TAORNTON POWELL, known as PAYNE, requests me on this occasion, to say for him, that he thanks, publicly and sincerely thanks, Gen. HARTRAUFT, all the officers and soldiers who had charge of him, and all persons who have ministered to his wants, for their unwavering kindness to him in this trying hour. Not an unkind word nor an illfeeling act has been made toward him.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we pray thee to permit us to commit this soul into thy hands, not for any claim we have to make for it in ourselves, but depending as we do upon the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, grant, O Heavenly Father, we beseech thee, that his spirit may be accorded an easy passage out of this world, and, if consistent with thy purposes of mercy, and thou delightest in mercy, receive him. This we humbly ask, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and our Redeemer. Amen.

Dr. OLDS, in behalf of HERROLD, followed, saying:

"DAVID E. HERROLD, who is here about to undergo the extreme penalty of offended law, desires me to say that he hopes your prayers may be offered up to the Most High God for him; that he forgives all who may at any time have wronged him, and asks of all forgiveness for all the wrong or supposed wrong he has done unto them, that he thanks the officers who have had charge of him during his confinement in prison for their deeds of kindness toward him, he hopes that he dies in charity with all the world and is convinced that his soul is in the hands of God. Amen.

Rev. Mr. BUTLER, the spiritual adviser of ATZEROTH, then rose and said:

"GEORGE A. ATZEROTH requests me thus publicly to return his unfeigned thanks to Gen. HARTRANFT, and all associated with him in this prison, for their uniform courtesy and kindness during his imprisonment. And now, GEORGE A. ATZEROTH, may God have mercy upon you. The ways of the transgressor is hard. The wages of sin is death; but if we freely confess our sins, God will in mercy pardon them. Christ came into the world to save sinners—even the chief of sinners. Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved. The blood of the bleessed Redeemer, Jesus Christ, cleanseth from all sin. You profess to have thus believed to have peace in your heart; and may God be with you in this hour of trial and suffering; and may you be enabled so to commend your soul to the Creator of it that you may have peace in this last moment of life. The Lord God Almighty, Father of Mercy, have mercy upon you, and receive you into His heavenly keeping. Lord God, Redeemer of the world, have mercy upon this man. Lord God, Holy Spirit of the Father and the Son, have mercy upon him and grant him thy peace. Amen.

THE LAST PAINFUL SCENE.

Gen. HARTRANFT read the order of the War Department, embracing the President's Executive Order, for the execution.

The limbs of each of the prisoners were now pinioned. The caps were drawn over their heads, Mrs. SURRATT exclaiming in a faint voice, "Don't let me fall; hold on!"

ATREROTH exclaimed in a loud tone: "Gentlemen, take warning;" then, after an interval of about two minutes he said: "Good-by, gentlemen who are before me; may we all meet in the other world."

It was now twenty-five minutes past 1 o'clock. The officer in charge of the scaffold here made some preconcerted motions to the attendant soldiers to step back from the drop, and then, with a motion of his hand, the drop fell and the bodies of the criminals were suspended in the air.

The bodies fell simultaneously, and swayed backward and forward for a few minutes. Mrs. SURRATT, appeared to suffer very little. PAYNE and HARROLD, on the contrary, writhed in apparent agony, the first for about two minutes, and the latter for about five minutes. The muscles of their feet and hands were visibly contracted. PAYNE's hands, which were more exposed than the others, became purpled, as did his neck near where the rope was fastened. ATZEROTH's agony seemed, like Mrs. SURRATT's, to be of but very short duration.

After the lapse of ten minutes, the medical officers, Surgeon WOODWARD, U. S. A., Dr. OTIS, U. S. V., and Dr. PORTER, U. S. A., and Surgeon of the post examined severally the bodies, and pronounced life extinct. The ropes were cut, the bodies lowered, stretched upon the tops of the coffins, and a further and more minute examination made by the Surgeons, who state that the necks of each were instantly broken.

At about 4 o'clock the bodies were placed in the coffins and buried.

The soldiers who were required to let fall the trap of the scaffold, are of Company F, Fourteenth Veteran Reserves. They were chosen by the Commander of that regiment who, without making known what was his purpose, required four able bodied men of the regiment to be selected from the left of the line, to perform a special and important duty. The selection was accordingly made before the service to be performed became known to the members of the regiment.

MUDD, ARNOLD, O'LAUGHLIN and SPANGLER will probably be sent to the Penitentiary to-morrow.

The Assassination Trial.

A CARD FROM MARCUS P. NORTON.

The following card appears in the Troy papers:

TROY, N. Y., July 1, 1865.

Editors of Troy Daily Times:

Having recently heard it said by a few persons who seem to know more of, and to have greater care and anxiety about, the business and character of their fellow-citizens than their own, that I volunteered to the government to give the testimony recently given by me in the "assassination trial" about being brought to a close at Washington, I ask of you the privilege, in the most public manner, through the columns of your most valuable journal, to deny such charge, and to state the exact manner and reason for giving the testimony. I went to Washington during the last of May, on important business for some of my clients. Before going, I had been requested to appear as a witness for some part of the defence, which related to the absence of the locks upon the doors of the box where the honest and ever faithful President LINCOLN was so brutally murdered by the direction of slaveholders, traitors and their aiders and abettors—but on a preliminary examination of counsel after my arrival in Washington, the defence decided not to call me, for reasons not known to me, except that I heard it afterward said that they could prove that which they desired to. I was not, therefore, called by the defence. In conversation with Hon. HORATIO KING in the court-room where the conspirators were being tried for the murder and contemplated murder, in relation to the matter about which I afterward testified, and after I had recognized ATZEROTH, O'LAUGHLIN and Dr. MUDD, and pointed them out to him—that conversation was overheard by Rev. Dr. CANNING, of Washington, who, without my consent or knowledge, communicated the matter to the government, and within one or two hours after my conversation with Mr. KING, I was subpœned by the War Department to answer as a witness. I told the Judge-Advocate that I could not see the materiality of my testimony, and therefore asked to be excused as a witness. He replied that he understood the case much better than I did, and that my testimony completed an important chain of testimony. Of course, then, I did not, and could not under the law, refuse to give the testimony. I gave it, and am not sorry I did. An assault was soon thereafter made upon my character and standing in the community, with the view to destroy my testimony and permit thereby the escape of the murderers and assassins of the savior of our country. In your paper you have had something to say in relation to that attempted impeachment. I am engaged in preparing a public defence to that malicious and malignant attempt, which in due time will appear. It was the work of enemies and of men against whom I have been engaged in several important matters of litigation. In conducting the business of my law office I have made some enemies, which I could not prevent unless at sacrifice of the legal and equitable rights of my clients. Their interests I have guarded and protected in the line of right and duty, and shall continue to do so through the whole world become like the few—malignant enemies. I would not take public notice or ask defence through your excellent paper but for the fact that the attempted impeachment has already had extensive notice by the press of this country. In conclusion, I will say that "I fear not to approach the Omnipotent Judge to answer for the conduct of my whole life." The divine law I may have often disobeyed, the statute law—*never*—NEVER.

MARCUS P. NORTON.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Increased Subscriptions—Four and a Quarter Millions Taken Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $4,261,200, including the following:

Second National Bank of Chicago	320,000
First National Bank of Cincinnati	200,000
First National Bank of St. Paul	100,000
First National Bank of Columbus, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank of New-York	150,000
Eighth National Bank of New-York	100,800
Seventh National Bank of New-York	304,000
Central National Bank of New-York	200,000
First National Bank of Nashville	250,000
Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio	100,000
Second National Bank of Boston	100,000
National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington	200,000
Henry Clews & Co., New-York	100,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York	100,000
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh	75,000

Number of individual subscriptions 3,850.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 7.

Gen. SHERMAN left this afternoon for Cincinnati, on the steamer *Gen. Buell*, en route for Lancaster, Ohio.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE

Wonderful Revival of Trade—Arrival of Collector Mackey—The Capture of Jeff. Davis' Private Papers—Preparations for the Fourth—Change of Commanders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Trade in Charleston has assumed wonderful proportions for this season of the year. The railroads are being rapidly opened, and in a short time we shall doubtless see the streets filled with drays laden with cotton, rice and other products, and the wharves completely barricaded with merchandise. We are all looking forward to a busy season next Fall. The Learys, we understand, are about introducing two more steamers to their regular line between here and New-York, so that in the course of a week or two we will have semi-weekly water communication with the Northern cities. It is expected that railroad communication between Charleston and New-York will be opened next week.

Dr. Albert G. Mackey, Collector of the Port, arrived on Tuesday last. He received a most flattering welcome from his friends who assembled at the wharf to meet him. A committee, of which Mr. L. D. Kirk was chairman, was appointed to receive Dr. Mackey, and, at the proper time Mr. Kirk, on behalf of the committee, made the following remarks to the Collector:

Mr. Collector: As Chairman of the Committee of Reception, allow me to extend you, Sir, on your arrival home, our heartfelt welcome. With joy and pleasure we have read the chronicle of the events as they transpired in the course of your late visit among our brethren of the North. With intense gratification we heard of the universal approbation given to your past course in the severe ordeal and struggle from which the Union and our common country has emerged so triumphantly.

During your absence your friends here, at all times, have kept you in honored and grateful remembrance, as an American patriot incorruptible and unstained. Again allow me, Sir, to extend a warm and cordial welcome on their behalf.

Dr. Mackey replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: This, to me, is quite an unexpected pleasure. I did not anticipate anything more than to pass quietly from the wharf to my home unannounced, on my return to my native soil. I thank you heartily for the kind manner in which you have received me. The state of my health, from the long and unpleasant voyage back, at present prevents me from giving full utterance to the feelings of my heart. It will be my endeavor in the future so to discharge the trust and duties of the position in which our government has honored me with the approval of its confidence, as to give satisfaction to the government, and meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens. Return my warmest thanks to the committee, Mr. Chairman, for their kindness in this meeting.

Mr. S. D. Kirk is a warm personal friend of the Collector, and a staunch Unionist. During the late rebellion he was one of the judicial magistrates for this district, and, in this capacity, many a poor creature, forced by the obnoxious "conscription law" to go to the secesh front, was happily disappointed in his expectations, and the enrolling officer made to succumb to the judicial mandate. From what I can learn of Mr. Kirk I believe he has always been a truly loyal man, and one who has been devotedly attached to the Union cause.

The new Collector is beset, day and night, with parties desiring to obtain positions. Dr. Mackey, however, is a man not to be easily led astray, or to be pulled by the nose, and the applicants may rest assured that their cards and notes and petitions will not be favorably considered if the persons represented are not good, sound Union men in every respect. It is amusing to see how some people, who, a few weeks ago, did all in their power to defame Dr. Mackey, put forth their efforts to ingratiate themselves in his good favor. The reason is, they want berths in the custom-house. Two months ago these same men, who are now so obsequious in their attentions to Dr. Mackey, declared that he was a vagabond, and worthless of holding any position whatever under the government. They don't talk that any now. The reason is plain Dr. Mackey has the best of them, and he has it in his power to do them a favor or not, just as he chooses.

The United States revenue-cutter *Kankakee*, Capt. Baker, arrived at this port on Saturday last. She brought as passengers R. S. Andros, Esq., special agent of the Treasury Department; J. W. Ricks, Esq., Collector of Customs for Pensacola, Fla.; J. O. Shan, Esq., of Boston; Charles H. Groves, Esq., of New-York, and Geo. W. Miles, Esq., of the same city. Mr. Andros is here for the purpose of superintending the reorganization of the custom-house. Collector Mackey has selected the Charleston Library Building, at the northeast corner of Broad and Church streets, to be fitted up for a temporary custom-house. Everything will be in readiness for business on Monday next. Mr. Andros will leave for Hilton Head to-morrow. It is his intention to remain at Hilton Head two days, then proceed to Savannah, thence to the stations on the Florida coast. He will doubtless call at Havana on his return trip to the North.

An important capture has recently been made in Florida. A quantity of private papers, the effects of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, were captured by one of Gen. Vodges' staff last month. The property seized was contained in two boxes and one trunk. One of the boxes belonged to Gen. Beauregard, and had within it three new uniforms. Among the papers found was the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:

Has the bill for the execution of abolition prisoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Florida *Union*, in commenting on the capture, states:

"We learn from reliable authority that on Wednesday last a discovery was made, based upon the information furnished by the negro driver of the wagon containing it, of a portion of the private baggage of the late rebel President, near Gainesville, Fla., consisting of two boxes and one trunk, containing many important private letters and papers. The wagon containing this baggage seems to have been in advance of the flying party; and when the news of Davis' capture was received, it was abandoned by the parties having it in charge. Gen. Vodges, acting upon information furnished by the driver, sent Capt. Bryant, Assistant Provost-Marshal, to hunt it up, and take it in charge. The Captain succeeded in securing it, and returned in safety the following day. We understand that the documents will be forwarded immediately to Washington."

Fourth of July will be appropriately observed by the military in Charleston, but I did not learn that anything is being done to celebrate the day on the part of the civilians. The following order has been issued by Gen. Gillmore:

Headquarters Department of the South,
Hilton Head, S. C., June 25, 1865.

General Orders, No. 99.—Tuesday, the Fourth of July, proximo, being "Independence Day," District and Post Commanders, throughout this department, will take the necessary steps and issue the necessary orders, for celebrating in a befitting manner, and with appropriate ceremonies, that great national holiday.

On that day all manual labor, not absolutely necessary for the preservation of public property, the care of the sick, and the execution of existing sanitary and police regulations, will be suspended; a national salute will be fired at sunrise, and a salute of one hundred guns at noon; immediately after which the troops will be paraded and the "Declaration of Independence" and the President's "Emancipation Proclamation" will be read them. Whenever it is deemed practicable an oration will be delivered. Local Commanders are authorized to make such necessary modifications in the above programme as existing circumstances require.

The inhabitants of the country and citizens temporarily residing within the department, are cordially invited to participate in these national festivities.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
W. L. M. Burger, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: T. D. Hodges, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T. and A. A. A. G.

The annexed order has been issued by Gen. Gurney:

Headquarters, City of Charleston,
Charleston, S. C., June 30, 1865.

General Orders, No. 55.—No store or any place of business will be allowed to be open on Tuesday next, July 4.

All persons doing retail business in the sale of ales, wines or liquors, will close their places of business at sunset of July 3, proximo, and will not be allowed to reopen until sunrise of July 5, and no ales, wines or liquors will be sold or given away to any officer, soldier or civilian during the time named for remaining closed. By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. WM. GURNEY, Comd'g Post.
Charles F. Joy, First Fifty-fourth Mass. Vols., and A. A. A. General.

The Post-office will be closed on Tuesday.

The People's Bank of this city is now in full operation. At a meeting held last week to appoint directors the following gentlemen were elected:

D. L. McKAY,
W. H. HOUSTON,
H. G. LOPER,
JAS. F. GREEN,
ALEX. McDOWELL,
JAS. S. GIBBES,
T. S. HEYWARD,
F. J. PORCHER,
JOHN H. HONOUR,
E. H. ROGERS,
J. B. LAFITTE,
CHARLES H. WEST,
J. S. RIGGS.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment leave to-day for Hilton Head. They will proceed North on the *Arago*, which sails on Tuesday next. The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York and the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Regiments will follow in a few days.

Gen. Beale's headquarters continue to be at Georgetown, although in a few days he will remove to Florence. The department over which he now has command is called the Eastern District of South Carolina. Gen. Beale reports direct to Major-Gen. Gillmore.

Col. Hallowell is now the Post Commandant of Charleston.

Parties from Orange-Bay report that there is considerable business activity in that place. A new hospital has lately been organized. The Fifty-fifth Massachusett Regiment is stationed at Fort Moth.

The following are the orders issued in reference to the change of Commanders:

Headquarters, City of Charleston,
Charleston, S. C., July 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 56.—In compliance with Special Orders No. 174, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., June 30, 1865, I hereby transfer the command of the post of Charleston to Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. T. Bennett.

In retiring from this command, I desire to thank the various staff officers, together with the officers and soldiers comprising the post garrison, the fire department, and employes in the civil departments of the post, for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their several duties.

I would also extend my thanks to the residents of the city for their coöperation with, and uniform kind and courteous treatment toward the military forces under my command.

WM. GURNEY,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

Headquarters City of Charleston,
Charleston, S. C., July 1, 1865.

General Orders No. 57.—In compliance with Special Orders No. 174, dated Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., June 30, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Charleston.

All existing orders will remain in force until otherwise directed.

First Lieut. Charles F. Joy, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Post.

W. T. BENNETT,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.

WHIT.

FROM UTAH.

Death of Gov. Doty—Distinguished Visitors—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 16, 1865.

The present has been a week of more than ordinary note, on several accounts. First, I will mention the death of His Excellency Gov. James Duane Doty, on Tuesday, the 13th, at his residence in this city, of heart disease. He was born in New-York, Nov. 5, 1799. For ten days previous to his death he had been confined almost entirely to his room, and had suffered much from rheumatism, though his sudden death startled every one. He was buried on Thursday, the military band, the Provost-guard, and a large number of carriages with Federal and local officers and citizens, attending the remains of the deceased to the grave in Camp Douglas Cemetery.

The late Governor has left a very fair reputation, both among Mormons and Gentiles. He appears to be regarded as a man who endeavored to discharge the duties of his office in uprightness. His decease throws the burden of the office upon Secretary Reed, who is on a visit to Nebraska, though an early appointment will probably be made.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Lieut.-Gov. Bross, and Messrs. Bowles and Richardson have been rusticating in this city during the week, and they appear to enjoy it very well. They arrived in the city on Sunday morning, being met at the outskirts by a committee appointed by the City Council, and who had previously tendered the visiting party the hospitalities of the city. The gentlemen were conducted to the Salt Lake House.

On Monday evening the city brass band serenaded them, and Messrs. Colfax, Bross, and Richardson addressed the people assembled lengthily and felicitously, expressing their astonishment and admiration at the appearance and material progress of the city, and entering somewhat largely into the splendid prospects for the future.

On Tuesday they visited and took a sail upon the Salt Lake, and in the evening were serenaded at the Salt Lake House by the Camp Douglas band. On Wednesday Brigham Young and a number of others visited them and had a long interview. On Thursday they attended the funeral of the Governor, and afterward started for Rush Valley, all, excepting Mr. Richardson, who stays in the city to rest and recruit. On Saturday they return, and in the evening will attend the theatre, and probably on Monday will pursue their journey westward.

The city has been startled from its propriety the past week by reports of gold discoveries on Snake Creek, in Provo Valley, about forty miles southeast of this city. The result, however, is not so golden as the report, for though the yellow metal is not there to be picked up in big nuggets, yet many are satisfied that quartz mining will be prosecuted there some day. The excitement, which ran strong for a day or two has subsided.

There is a cold spell of weather prevailing just now, chilly enough for great-coats, and yesterday morning and this morning two soaking showers fell, just the identical thing which the agriculturists would have liked a month and a half ago, but very welcome now, as this dry Spring there is still much wheat and other small grain which, before the showers, gave very sickly prospects of a crop. These refreshing rains will tell on the credit side of the harvests.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Gen. Sherman in Louisville—His Speech to the People, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 3, 1865.

Gen. Sherman is here, and cordially welcomed by the city and the citizens. A citizens' banquet, costing over $4,000, is given him to-night. Of the four hundred or more banqueters fifty will be invited and the rest will pay $10 or more apiece. He was publicly received to-day by Mr. Guthrie, and happily responded. The point Gen. Sherman made, as I understood him, was the supremacy of the government and the permanency of the Union.

He said the people of our country are bound to stand together as one nation, for good or for evil, for all time—so bound by the law of God Almighty, by our past history, and by our present and future interests. The supreme laws of the land must be obeyed through love, if possible—but through fear if necessary. He wished we all might live like brothers. At all events, we are bound to maintain the government. We intend to hold the discordant parts together in one nationality. He rejoiced that the rebellion is crushed and peace exists all over our land. Now we appeal to reason, to hearts, to the higher nature of man, and not to mere physical force. He believed it the interest of our country that hereafter troubles when they arise should be disposed of by the courts of law, not the musket. He trusted that peace is secured forever to our country. If he had to fight any more, he would fight outside of our confines. Kentucky is a big State, with a big heart. Peace to Kentucky, the heart of our country. Prosperity to Louisville, one of the brightest spots in my past and present memories. Peace forever in the hearts of our countrymen.

The numerous soldiers here have generally behaved themselves. Their presence has made business very brisk at exorbitant prices. Fifty to one hundred thousand loaves daily are distributed to them from the government bakery.

PONTIAC.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The following deaths have occurred in this hospital during the week ending with this date:

Henry Elliott, Co. E, 122d U. S.
Wm. Paris, Co. B, 13th Georgia.
Wm. Summerville, Co. K, 29th U. S.
James Millard, Co. B, 7th U. S.
Battis B. Hardison, Co. I, Harrison's Legion, North Carolina.
Yilman Besby, Co. I, 118th U. S.
John James, Co. E, 10th West Virginia.
Green White, Co. L, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Anthony Gooch, Co. D, 115th U. S.
Wm. Day, Co. I, 117th U. S.
J. H. Bigham, Co, A, 17th South Carolina.
James Ashmond, Co. D; 6th New-York Artillery.
W. S. Bolin, Co. A, 24th Georgia.
Philip Hazilton, Co. D, 19th U. S.
John Bogs, Co. H, 38th U. S.
David M. James, Co. E, 59th Alabama.
Theophilus Bullock, Co. C, 44th North Carolina.
Josphus Brookfield, Co. C, 22d U. S.
John Williams, Co. E, 5th North Carolina.
Henry Radal, Co. G, 54th Pennsylvania.
Robt. Bill, Co. E, 116th U. S.
Lamson Ellison, Co. E, 122d U. S.

Mustering out and discharging is still going on. The five paymasters keep busy. Our large hospital garden, superintended by Chaplain Roe, is giving us an abundant yield of very fine vegetables. Sometimes 1,500 or 2,000 head of cabbage are gathered a day. The hospital chapel is still unfinished, but they are working at it. Have got one wing, designed for the library and reading-room, plastered. Everything looks as though the institution is to be kept up for months. Other hospitals are breaking up and sending their patients here, and the population here is rapidly increasing. Hampton is being rebuilt. The old settlers, who went away at the beginning of the war, are returning and looking out for their property. The colored people are gathering in, too. The days are hot, the evenings fine, balmy and pleasant.

The whole number of patients now in the hospital is about 3,000; some 350 were dismissed this week.

A. S. B.

Sad Casualty—A Young Lady Killed by a Stroke of Lightning.—A correspondent of the Hartford *Post* writes from Collinsville, Ct.: On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, a severe thunder shower passed over this section. The house of Dr. B. A. Kasson was struck by lightning, and his daughter, Josephine Kasson, aged twenty-three years, was instantly killed. Her sister, two years older, was sleeping with her, and although severely burned and injured, will probably recover. The father hastened to the relief of his daughter Dora, who was in great distress, and after getting her easier reached over to the back side of the bed, putting his hand on the shoulder of Josephine to waken her, saying, "Come, your sister is hurt," and was horror-struck on finding her dead. He immediately placed the body on the kitchen floor. before an open door, and commenced the application of cold water, hoping to resuscitate the body, but all his efforts were fruitless. While attempting to restore the daughter to life, the lightning struck again in the door-yard, passing down a tulip tree, tearing off fragments and scattering them over the ground, and temporarily stunning the Doctor by the explosion. There were only Dr. K. and his two daughters in the house at the time. Hundreds of people were visiting the scene of the disaster during the day. There was no lightning rod on the house, and it is difficult to tell where the fluid first hit the house; its track is visible in various places on the corners and angles of the main house and L part. From appearances, the electric current branched off in different directions. One branch went down the corner where the girls slept, and when opposite the bed, passed inside, striking the young lady near the ear, then down the back to the hips, and then passed to the sister. The skin was lacerated on both of them. One branch of the fluid passed down the tin conductor to the bottom, then tore off some boards, passed through under the stone step, plowed two small furrows in the earth, leaving two holes where it disappeared. This makes not less than five times that lightning has struck buildings within a few years in that neighborhood.

The Largest Run on Record.

Yesterday, at the billiard-room of Charles J. Cuyler, was made the largest run of billiards ever recorded. It was played by Mr. Frederick G. Britton, a fine amateur player of this city. He commenced a friendly game with another gentleman, and, after making a run of thirty-five points, got the two red balls in the corner, and made the unprecedented number of seven thousand seven hundred and fifteen points. The largest run heretofore recorded was six thousand one hundred and fifty points. It was made by a gentleman in Louisville, Ky., a few weeks ago. The run made yesterday by Mr. Britton was upon a full carom table, and occupied four hours and twenty-five minutes. The balls were out of their position, in the corner, six times during the play, but, by the expert manipulation of the player, were brought back. There was not a "foul" stroke made in the run, and the counting only ceased by the balls becoming "froze." This remarkable run shows extraordinary nerve and the utmost delicacy of touch in striking the balls.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STOVER-PORTER CASE.

Before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

This case, wherein Mr. Stover charges his former lawyer, Mr. Porter, with obtaining from him by false representations, the sum of $20,000 was continued yesterday. Gunning S. Bedford, Esq., Jr., appeared for the prosecution, and John Graham, Esq., for the defendant.

The complainant, Mr. Henry D. Stover, was further cross-examined by Mr. Graham as follows: Messrs. Bicknell & Cross never testified in the Boston Court of Chancery that they were not my partners; nor was I threatened with a criminal proceeding in consequence of some such testimony from both or either of them; I was never examined in the course of any proceedings as to who made up this firm in Boston; I do not recollect saying there that Mr. Bicknell was a partner without including Cross and Faxon; Bicknell alone; I never understood that I was charged with issuing cards and circulars assuming the names of persons as partners who have never authorized me to assume their names; I do not recollect in the Fall of 1858, executing a mortgage in connection with Mr. Faxon from H. D. Stover & Co., he and I assuming to be the only members of that firm; I have paid most of my Boston creditors; the whole amount the company owed was $8,000; Nr. Tillman Wiley, of No. 20 Court-street, Boston, has now funds in his hands to settle their engagements; he had this money to pay Mr. Rowland, of the firm of Disbrow & Rowland, Wm. B. May and Mr. Emory; I think, also, the name of Daniel Chamberlain was among them; I intended to pay all my creditors and I left this property in his hands: I have paid Hill & Brother, Band & Bush, and Mr. B. Brown.

Q.—Did not Daniel Chamberlain, after hearing the testimony of Messrs. Bicknell and Cross as to their having no connection with the firm of H. D. Stover & Co., and as to your having used their names without authority, threaten you with sending the matter before the Grand Jury? A.—He may have done so, but I do not recollect it; Mr. Cross, one of the partners, printed the cards and circulars of H. D. Stover & Co.; I never knew that he denied having done such a thing; he printed the cards and circulars with his name upon them as one of the partners; Mr. S. S. Rowland drew the preliminary affidavit in this matter, and he went with me to Judge Pierpont's office; he did not advise me, as matter of law, that to obtain money for the purpose of bribing public officers, even though the pretences were false, was indictable; I told him the facts that were in that paper, for the purpose of his setting me right in the matter; I had resolved upon the criminal proceedings when I stated to him the facts in the preliminary affidavit; I resolved first to commence civil proceedings against Mr. Porter about ten days before the criminal, and I obtained an order to hold Mr. Porter to bail in the civil proceedings.

Q.—Did you not commence your civil proceedings under the expectation that you would settle under the pressure of arrest? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not commence criminal proceedings because you were disappointed as to the result of the proceedings in the civil suit? A.—No.

Q.—Did you not know that your first duty in the matter was to the public if there was a crime? A.—I never took that into consideration that I know of.

Q.—If Mr. Porter had paid up under the civil arrest, had compromised matters satisfactorily with you under that arrest, would you have made this complaint? A.—I never thought of that matter at all.

Q.—Now, under oath, was not that civil proceeding a "feeler" to know if he would settle or not? A.—Not to my knowledge; I have been sued by Mr. Peter Morris for one of the notes I gave to Mr. Porter in July, 1864; but I do not know that I set up as a defence to that note that it was without consideration between Porter and me; I did not commence civil and criminal proceedings at that time directly against Mr. Porter, for the reason that some government officers gave me to understand that they would commence proceedings against him on their own account; Mr. Earmes, for Messrs. Fox and Wells, my private counsel, gave me to understand this about six months ago in Washington; this was before I was sued by Morris; my contracts were with the government for machinery and all kinds of supplies for the navy; when I was put into Fort Lafayette they did not repudiate their contracts with me; I had a hundred more or less, amounting to from '61 to '63, to two or three millions; Mr. Earmes told me that there had been an order issued from the Navy Department to arrest Porter, in the name of the Navy Department, on the ground of falsely representing Mr. Fox and Mr. Wilson; the order was issued by Mr. Wells, and sent to the War Department to be forwarded to Gen. Dix in the general course, but it was not executed, for the war was ended, and after that Mr. Eames, Gen. Cushing, Mr. Chandler, and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, advised me to take it in the regular course; as far as I know, the idea of arresting Mr. Porter under this order has not been given up to this date; I did not employ any person to procure such an order against Mr. Porter, nor did I ever pay any money for such a purpose; Mr. Eames went and got the order, and told me he was going to do it.

Q.—Why did Wilson and Fox need the coöperation of your private counsel, Eames, to vindicate their characters? Could they not have done it themselves? A.—Mr. Wilson is doing it.

Q.—Were not Wilson and Fox moved by aims for your benefit? A.—I do not know as to that; I have no means of knowing; I might have delayed the institution of the civil and criminal proceedings to see the result of this government order for Porter's arrest; Mr. Rowland advised me that this preliminary affidavit contained a criminal complaint, embracing a perfect criminal offence; Mr. Rowland lives with me, in West Twenty-second-street, but he is no relative of mine; I pay him $3,000 a year for attending to all my collections; he is a chum of mine; I have had for counsel Judge Pierpoint, Charles Eames, Senator Browning, of Washington, Mr. Hill, Tallman Wiley, of Boston, James T. Brady, Mr. Rowland and Mr. Sedgwick; Mr. Brady was first employed to procure for me a *habeas corpus*, to prevent me from going to Fort Lafayette, but old Baker was too soon for me; I first became acquainted with Judge Pierrepoint upon the Weed and Opdyke trial, and used to go to his office at that time; I was a witness in the case on the side of Weed; I think Marshal Murray asked me if I had furnished the machinery there for Mr. Opdyke's gun factory; no inducement was held out to me to become a witness, nor did he promise to use his influence with government to get me my arrears of pay, or to obtain exoneration from all charges of any description; I think Thurlow Weed introduced me to Judge Pierrepoint, and I think President Lincoln introduced me to him, at the time of the Ellsworth murder, at Washington; Mr. Weed did not say anything about the record of my conviction before the Military Court-martial at Philadelphia; I never saw my conviction recorded; I never was convicted to my knowledge; I was tried before a court-martial, and there were five or seven members; H. H. Goodman was Judge-Advocate, Chas. Sedgwick and Tallman Wiley were my counsel; I was taken to the fort in January; was arrested in the Navy Department at Washington by Col. Baker.

Q.—What charge was the subject of examination in Philadelphia? A.—The subject was this; a clerk by the name of Jacobs, in the Boston Navy-yard, was hired by Smith Brothers, as it was said upon their trial, when they were convicted, to put this job upon me to get me out of the Boston Navy-yard by going to Philadelphia and swearing that I attempted to bribe this man Jacobs; I had an open order furnished eighty thousand pounds of copper; it gave me credit for 80,300 pounds, and it was only last week that I got that bill corrected by the government. I found that they had paid me too much, and I wanted it deducted, which they did about a week ago. I do not suspect that either Mr. Wiley or Mr. Sedgwick colluded with the prosecution in the Philadelphia case, to convict me of a false charge. I think that they were honest in their judgment, and did all that they could. I do not know that I was convicted in that court, nor was I ever told so. I was prevented by Olcott, who was discharged from the Navy Department, from seeing anybody when I was in Fort Lafayette, for two or three months. Miss Howard, a lady in this city, visited me while I was there; I have known her five years; she lived with my sister at the time I was keeping house. No delicate relations subsisted between me and her; have never been a suitor of hers; may have given out that we were engaged to be married, but it is not now too late. She came to see me two or three times; she knew that Porter was my counsel; when I was sent to the fort I had perfect confidence in Mr. Porter; Porter had business in his hands for me at that time; Mr. Sedgwick called on me and I have charged him with obtaining $10,000 of me more or less; I paid him personally $5,000 or let him have it on account, and then I understood Mr. Cheever had a power of attorney, and that he went to him and got the same amount which I knew nothing about; he was member of Congress from the District of Syracuse.

Q.—Did you swear upon the Opdyke and Weed trial, that after you were at the fort, Sedgwick came to the fort to visit you, and gouged you out of $10,000? A.—I might have said that he got about $10,000; I do not recollect particularly.

Q.—Did you not use the words "gouged out of $10,000?" A.—I may have used the words that I thought I was put down at the fort for lawyers to gouge me.

Q.—Do you remember being asked this question: "Do you know C. B. Sedgwick?" A.—I do very well; I know he gouged me out of $10,000 when I was at the fort, and with another lawyer gouged me out of a good deal more."

Witness—Who was the other lawyer?

Mr. Graham—It is not necessary to know. Do you remember that question and answer it upon trial? A.—I think I said something of that kind, meaning Porter and Sedgwick; I think what he got out of Mr. Cheever a "gouge," and not letting me know anything about it.

Q.—Do you consider what he got of you "a gouge?" A.—It resulted so.

Q.—Did you employ Mr. Sedgwick from his being a member of Congress? You supposed he could exert an influence with government that private counsel could not? A.—He was not a member of Congress at that time; when he was a member of Congress I think he was Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House; I do not know that the question as to his influence with government was raised; he attended for me to various government contracts, machinery and supplies generally, at Washington; I employed Mr. Rrowning, in the matter of my arrest, to present my papers to the President, to Secretary Welles, and to Judge-Advocate Holt, which was done, and I was released three days after those papers were started; I never was charged with complicity with Mr. Henderson, the Navy Agent.

Q.—Was there any arrangement in your behalf with the government agents that, if you were discharged, you would be a witness in the trial of Henderson, and that Brown, your absconding clerk, would return, and also become a witness against Henderson? A.—No arrangement.

The court adjourned to Tuesday week, July 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York—Arrival and Departure of the Ninth Maine and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Regiment arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning. The regiment traveled overland from Salisbury, N. C., to City Point, thence to Baltimore, and so on to New-York, via the Amboy route. The following is the roster of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Col. P. J. Classon, Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Hitchcock; Surgeon, P. B. Rice; Assistant-Surgeon, L. C. Groinger; Quartermaster, Chas. Bellou; Adjutant, John M. Logan.

Line Officers—Company A—Capt. George Micha; Company B—Capt. Charles G. Smith, First Lieut. Thos. Daley, Second Lieut. Henry Hollenbeck; Company C—Capt. George H. Sword, Jr., First Lieut. Joseph Gearing, Second Lieut. Richard Collins; Company D—Capt. G. B. Green, First Lieut. C. C. Cusick; Company E—Capt. S. Garraty; Company F—Capt. Irvine A. Jones, First Lieut. Jas. W. Ford; Company G—Capt. R. E. Fisk; Company H—First Lieut. Sam'l. Leathe, Second Lieut. W. L. Bath; Company I—Capt. W. B. Avery, First Lieut. A. L. Bagley, Second Lieut. A. J. Yeomans; Company K—Capt. David Stothers, First Lieut. Charles Simpson.

The following are the battles of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment:

1862—Blackwater, N. C., Franklin, N. C., Zuni, N. C.

1863—Pollockville, N. C., Street's Ferry, Newbern, March 14; White Oak Creek, Blount's Mills.

1864—Batchelor's Creek, Feb. 1; Jackson's Mills, June 21-3; South West Creek, Dec. 11.

1865—Kingston, March 8-10.

The regiment has been in garrison at Salisbury ever since. The One Hundred and Thirty-second was raised in this city in July, 1862, and entered the field with 900 men, bringing home with them 304 men and officers. The command has been during its three years' service almost continually on outpost duty.

THE NINTH MAINE.

The Ninth Maine Regiment of Veterans also arrived yesterday morning, numbering 249 muskets, and only two officers. The Ninth belonged to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, and was raised in 1861. Capt. S. S. Man and First-Lieut. Roberts accompany the command. Two hundred and fifty veterans still remain in the field.

The following are the battles to which the Ninth are entitled:

Fort Wagner, Bermuda Hundred, Dreury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburgh, Deep Bottom, Siege of Petersburgh, Cemetery Hill, Chapin's Farm and Fort Gilmer.

The Ninth Maine started at 5 P. M. for Augusta, Me., by the Fall River line.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York, numbering 550 men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Little, arrived from Charleston, in the steamer *Arago*, yesterday morning. As soon as the command had stacked arms in the Seventh Regiment Armory the men were dismissed until this morning. It was found difficult to gain anything relating to the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh.

A detachment of 116 men, under command of Capt. Washburne, belonging to the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, arrived with the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh in the *Arago*, and immediately departed for Albany by steamer.

The following order has been handed us, with a request to publish it.

Headquarters Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.,
Fourth Company, New-York, July 7, 1865.

The members of this Company are directed to assemble at the Armory, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., full fatigue dress, (gray pants,) to act as escort in the reception of the One Hundred and Twenth-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Members of other companies in this regiment are invited to participate in the parade. By order of

WM. H. RIBLET, Captain.

Henry H. Holly, Orderly,

Naval Movements.

LAUNCH OF THE MADAWASKA.

The United States new sloop-of-war *Madawaska*, 10 guns, and 3,200 tons capacity, will be launched this morning at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, between 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock A. M. Capt. Waugh, at the navy-yard gate, will admit all ladies and gentlemen without passes, to witness the launch. The vessel lies at the end of Lyceum-avenue.

DEPARTURE OF THE DICTATOR AND HER CONSORT.

The United States ocean monitor *Dictator* and her consort, the *Vanderbilt*, leave this port to-day. This is the final trial trip of the *Dictator*, and if she meets the expectations of her commanding officers, she will be accepted by the government. The trip is thus laid down: The monitor is to steam from this port up Long Island Sound, stopping at Newport, thence proceeding with her consort to Boston, and so on to Portsmouth, Portland, and finally to Halifax. It then becomes discretionary with the officers whether she steams across the Atlantic; if everything works well, she will attempt the passage without fail. Her speed is required to be at least 10 knots, which she has already made in coming from Fortress Monroe to this port; it is expected she will now make 11 and 12 knots, as her machinery has been considerably improved, under the direction of Capt. Ericsson.

This vessel is 3,033 tons capacity, with a single turret, and was built by C. H. Delameter, in this city. She was launched Dec. 26, 1863. Her crew numbers 202 souls. The following is a correct list of her officers, Commodore, John Rodgers; Lieut.-Commander, F. M. Bunce; Paymaster, Wm. G. Marcy; Surgeon, Geo. Peck; Chief Engineer, E. D. Robie; Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, Jacob Kimball, C. C. Kingsbury; Acting Master, Geo. A. Smith; Acting Ensign and Navigator, N. Ludlow; Acting Ensigns, Willis Howes, Rich. R. Barclay; First Assistant Engineers, C. Lindsley, P. A. Rearick; Second Assistant Engineers, R. H. Thurston, Philip Miller, F. B. Allen; Third Assistant Engineers, W. Fennimore, C. J. Habinghorst, B. W. Worsley; Acting Master and Pilot, Levi Jump; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Priest; Captain's Clerk, Jesse B. Luckey.

It is rumored that the United States steamer *Winooska* will accompany the *Dictator* part of the way—as far as Portland, Me.

DERARTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

The United States steamer *Florida* has orders to sail immediately from this port to Port Royal, S. C., carrying mails and suppiies. The following are her officers; Acting Volunteer Lieut.-Commander, Wm. Budd; Acting Master, W. C. Staples; Acting Ensigns, T. J. Rollins, T. E. Ashmead; Mates, O. G. Spear, H. F. Pickering; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Wm. J. Burge; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. F. Keeler; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Wm. McLeane; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, R. B. Swift; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. M. Lord, A. O. Collins; Captain's Clerk, Ernest Frederick; Paymaster's Clerk, H. D. Keeler.

MAILS FOR THE GULF.

The United States steamer *Fort Morgan* sails Tuesday, 11th inst., for the East and West Gulf Squadrons. Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and sent to the Naval Lyceum, Navy-yard, will be transmitted gratis.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS FOR SALE.

A fleet of thirty condemned United States vessels will be sold at the Navy-yard, some time during next week. Notice duly given in the advertising and auction columns.

Financial Condition of the City.

The following is an abstract of the Comptroller's annual report for the past year:

Balance Dec. 31, 1863	$1,654,941 77
Receipts from all sources during 1864	20,053,522 12
Total	$21,708,463 89
Amount of warrants paid in 1864	20,261,651 63
Balance Dec. 31, 1864	$1,446,812 26

The warrants drawn in 1864 were as follows:

On city account	$8,779,036 86
On loans, special and trust account	8,771,878 47
Sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt....$1,218,164 41	
Sinking fund for payment of interest on city debt. 1,443,337 60—	2,661,502 01
Total	$20,212,417 34

The means to provide for the payment of the appropriations for the year were as follows:

From the general fund	$1,330,000 00
From the tax levy	7,341,664 78
Total	$8,671,664 78

The expenditures are as follows:

General expenses of the City Government	$4,120,055 14
Board of Education	1,787,000 00
Department of Public Charities and Correction	660,000 00
Care and maintenance of Central Park	180,000 00
Interest on the city debt	807,221 88
Redemption of the city debt	71,657 36
Interest on and redemption of debt for war purposes	1,145,037 57
Total	$8,770,971 95

At the close of 1864 the funded and temporary debt of the Corporation amounted to $31,776,824 50, against which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had an accumulation of $8,767,408 19. Of the entire debt, $21,170,942 56 was principally incurred on account of the Croton Water Works and Central Park, and is to be paid from the Sinking Fund, which will be ample for the purpose. The remaining portion of the debt has been incurred for the following purposes:

Erection of public buildings	$185,000 00
Building and repairing docks and slips	500,000 00
Liquidation of the floating debt in 1859	2,748,000 00
Indebtedness of the old Public School Society on the transfer of their property to the corporation	154,000 00
Expenses growing out of and connected with the late war	4,617,000 00
Total	$8,204,000 00
Temporary loans	2,392,900 00
Total amount payable from taxation and from receipts from collections of assessments	$10,506,300 00

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBERY IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

Mr. William S. Keeps, of No 226 West Twenty-fourth-street, made oath that recently while riding in the Central Park with one John H. McKibben, that person took his gold watch and declined to restore the same; that the two rode down the avenues to the Bowery, the deponent repeatedly demanding his watch and McKibben repeatedly making evasive replies; that when far down the Bowery deponent left the carriage and entered a shop to make a purchase; that McKibben remained in the carriage saying that he would take care of the horse until deponent's return, and that on completing his purchase and seeking McKibben and the horse and carriage they were nowhere to be found. Mr. Keeps thereupon entered complaint at the Sixteenth Precinct Police-station, and after diligent search Policeman James Krunan found McKibben at the Dupont House, on the northeast corner of Hudson and Laight streets, and took him into custody. The prisoner, who is a person of superior address, was committed for examination.

BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

Georgianna Mackey, of Mercer-street, appeared against John Lindower, of Grand-street, alleging that on the evening on the 6th inst. she went with him to a refreshment saloon at No. 102 Grand-street, and was there robbed by him of a gold watch, chain, charms and diamonds, all of which she valued at $350. Lindower, having been apprehended by Policeman John Grady, of the Eighth Ward, informed Justice Dodge that the complainant pledged the watch and trinkets for champaigne at his liquor-store, in Grand-street. He was held for examination.

BURGLARIES.

On Thursday evening, Alfred Scotland, of Philadelphia, peddler, and James Rowland, of Philadelphia, waiter, forced a rear window of Hugh Shield's cigar store, at No. 51 Grand-street, and stole from a till $7 in fractional currency and several uncurrent bills. They were seen by Wm. E. Burton, of No. 17 Laurens-street, to enter the shop, and subsequently the same witness saw them offer the worthless bills at a grocery. The accused were apprehended by Policeman Ray, of the Eighth Ward, and committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail....Herman Schwartz, of No. 188 West Twenty-fourth-street, made affidavit that on Thursday night Catharine Norton entered his room and stole $7 50 from his coat pocket. The accused was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PICKPOCKET IN THE BOWERY.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of No. 533 Fifth-street, while looking at gold-fish in the Bowery, near Rivington-street, felt a hand in her pocket. She seized it, and the pickpocket, dropping her wallet, begged her pardon; but Mrs. Smith, unable to perceive the neuter pronoun, turned the fellow over to Policeman Long, of the Tenth Ward, and the prisoner, who rendered his name as William Riley, was committed for examination.

REPREHENSIBLE DRIVING.

William Foster, was apprehended by Policeman Meyers, of the Eleventh Ward, on complaint of Mr. Michael Meyers, alleging that Foster had driven a butcher's cart over Mrs. Anna Fisher, in Broome-street. The prisoner was released on giving $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

ROBBED IN HIS BEDCHAMBER.

Charles Miller and Theodore Gables, of the town, extended their travels to New-Jersey, on Thursday night, and burglariously entered John Steffens' bedchamber, at No. 27 First-street, Hoboken, and stole Mr. Steffens' watch and wallet. They were arrested yesterday, at No. 53 Bowery, and the watch and some of Mr. Steffens' money having been found in their possession, Justice Shandley committed them for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

On the 1st inst. a gang of burglars entered Messrs. John Pullman & Co.'s warehouse, at No. 321 Broadway, and stole $800 worth of muslins. These goods were taken to No. 2 Rivington-street, and there repacked, after which they were sent by express to Bernard Sprinze, of No. 437 Grand-street, and by him held for a sale. Sprinze was arrested yesterday by Detective Officers Coyle and Tiemann, and held for examination by Justice Dowling.

The Metropolitan Employment Agency.

Messrs. Stebbins & Sons, the well-known stock brokers, have opened a subscription in behalf of this useful agency, as appears by the following letter:

Office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons,
No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, July 7, 1865.

Gentlemen: This morning we aid the claims of your charitable institution before the members of the New-York Stock Exchange, and have pleasure in saying that a subscription list is now at our office, headed by us with $25, and awaiting the subscriptions of our friends. Wishing you success, we remain, &c.,

H. G. STEBBINS & SONS.

To Andreas Willmann, chairman, and Col. J. B. Herman, Manager of the Metropolitan Employment Agency for Soldiers and Sailors, No. 136 Canal-street.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Turf.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, YESTERDAY.

A well-contested trotting match came off over the above track, yesterday afternoon. Three horses started for the purse and stake of $400, which resulted in Mr. Walker's chestnut mare *Lady Evelyn* taking the three last heats.

SUMMARY.

Trotting—Fashion Course, L. I.—Friday, July 7; a purse and stake of $400, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

B. Walker named c. m. Lady Evelyn	1	1	1
Mr. Roden named Roan Mare	2	2	2
Mr. Daniels named br. m. Simmons' mare	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	39	1:17	2:40¼
Second Heat	40¼	1:18¼	2:47
Third Heat	40¼	1:19¼	2:54

Saratoga Races—Meeting of 1865.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, July 6, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The first trotting ever made over the Saratoga Course is to occur at the meeting next week, commencing on Tuesday. Eight horses have been entered, as follows:

J. B. Murray's *Andy Johnson*, T. Cregan's *Harry Clay*, W. H. Woodruff's *Young Morrill*, D. Mace's *Ethan Allen*, W. H. Mead's *John Morgan*, H. Woodruff's *Dexter*, T. Carpenter's *Stonewall Jackson*, J. W. Halcomb's *Lady Sherman*.

A further purse will be also offered for others, and *Lady Thorne* and *Gen. Butler* have been already named.

Great pains have been taken to prepare the course for this meeting. In addition to the grand stand, upon which 4,500 persons can be seated upon cushioned seats, and under shelter, a field stand has been constructed, capable of accommodating about 3,000 more. A new gateway has been erected, and stabling for seventy or eighty horses, each having a room to himself about twelve feet square.

The trotting is announced as follows:

Tuesday, July 11—Purse $1,250—Mile heats, three in five, in harness, for stallions—*Ethan Allen, Andy Johnson, Harry Clay, Mount Vernon, Young Morrill.*

Wednesday, July 12—Purse $1,250—Mile heats, three in five, in harness, all horses—*John Morgan, Ethan Allen, Harry Clay, Dexter.*

Thursday, July 13—Purse $1,250—Two-mile heats, in harness, all horses—*Lady Sherman, Ethan Allen, Dexter, John Morgan, Stonewall Jackson.*

The first hop of the season occurs in the ball-room of Congress Hall this evening. The band of the hotel has just arrived.

Mme. Anna Bishop announces a grand concert also at Congress Hall on Saturday evening.

The season is now fairly inaugurated. H.

Music at the Park To-day.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall, at the Central Park, to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Park March.

1.	Overture to "Zannetta"	Auber
2.	Polka "Humoristen"	Bilse
3.	Larghetto Un Scherzo from Symphonie No. 2	L. Von Beethoven

PART II.

4.	Wedding Chorus from "Lohengrin"	R. Wagner
5.	Selections from "Die Zauberflote"	Mozart
6.	Rovers' Quickstep	A. Dodworth
7.	Overture to "Oberon"	Von Weber

PART III.

8.	March, "The Syren"	Kochkeller
9.	Romance "Die Rose"	L. Spohr
10.	"Dash Away" Galop	C. J. Hopkins
11.	"Il Bacio" Song Waltz	Arditi

The Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Department of Texas.—The following named cavalry officers, specially called for by Maj.-Gen. Sheridan, will leave to-day in the steamship *Guiding Star* for New-Orleans, where they will report for duty: Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. Gibbs, Brig.-Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Capt. J. H. Mahnkin, A. A. G.; Capt. A. M. Halberstadt, A. D. C.; Capt. William Shephard, A. D. C.. Lieut. J. C. Wiggins, Signal Officer. The above named officers have been under the command of Gen. Sheridan, throughout all of the hard fought battles of the last year and found themselves worthy of his confidence. Hence he desires them with him now.

Laying the Corner-stone of a Church.—The corner-stone of the church of the Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-avenue, was laid on Thursday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The pastor, Rev. C. E. Hart, read an historical sketch of the enterprise, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Campbell and Mr. Kellogg. The corner-stone was laid by B. B. Atterbury, Esq. The church will be free from debt, all the money needed for its erection being already subscribed. The chapel will be 44 feet front by 99 feet in depth, of two stories, containing a fine audience-room, lecture-room, Sunday school and infant school rooms, &c.

Ticknor & Fields' New-York Agency.—The offshoot of the old firm of Ticknor & Fields appears on Broadway under the sign of B. H. Ticknor. Its location is at No. 823, hitherto occupied by Walter Low, who has disposed of his stock books, stationery, &c., &c., to the above-named gentleman, and commends him to the public. Mr. Ticknor has had thorough experience in the business, having been an efficient member of the veteran Boston publishing house with which his name is identified.

Death of a Returned Soldier.—On Thursday evening private John R. Jones, of Company D, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, who had been waiting in town to get his pay from the government, was found sick in Canal-street. He was taken thence to Bellevue Hospital, but expired before reaching that institution. He leaves a wife and several children in Southern Maryland. Mr. Swift, a lawyer, of No. 200 Broadway, has charge of the collection of the soldier's money.

Fortunate for Them.—Three professional bounty-jumpers made their escape this week from the fourth-story window of the barracks corner of Elm and Broome streets, by tearing their blankets up and making ropes of them. One of them, named Young, had been sentenced to ten years' hard labor on the Dry Tortugas; another, one Ward, had been sentenced to two years in the Clinton State Prison, and the third, one Warner, to one year in another prison.

Bad News for Bounty-Jumpers and Thieves.—Gen. Dix having ascertained that the numerous cases of garroting and other crimes of violence, so prevalent just now in the city, are traceable to the bounty-jumpers, whose occupation has gone, has convened a court-martial to try them. The court will meet at an early day—much sooner than the thieves would have it, if they had a say in the matter.

Rescued by a Policeman.—Mr. Francis Carroll, of No. 185 East Thirty-fifth-street, accidentally fell into the East River, from the Thirty-fifth-street pier, on Thursday evening, and might have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Patrolman Thomas Kenney. Mr. Carroll was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Protestant Episcopal Mission.—This institution, which has been lately opened, is located at No. 304 Mulberry-street. Women and children needing a temporary home can obtain assistance at the mission. To-morrow there will be divine service in the chapel at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., with Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

Brutal Assault by a Stranger.—On Thursday night Mr. Richard Gough, of No. 219 Sullivan-street, was assaulted by an unknown ruffian, in Broadway, near East Houston-street, and his jaw was fractured by a club. The unknown escaped.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Volunteer Regiment.—The members of this regiment were requested to report at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, corner of Third-avenue and Sixth-street, at 2½ P. M. to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *Harvey Fisk and Alfrederick S. Hatch, Revenue Bankers and Brokers.*—This is an action to recover an amount of duties upon the sales of government stocks by the defendants, under the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, amended by the act of 3d March, 1865.

The defendants are bankers in the city of New-York, licensed under section seventy-nine of the former act. In the course of their business they buy and sell government securities on their own account, and for themselves, and not for others, or on commission.

It is admitted that in the month of April last they sold as such bankers, government stocks held and owned by them in their own right, the duties upon which, if they are subject to the payment, amounted to the sum of $1,000, under the seventy-ninth section of the act of 1864.

The question involved in the case is, whether or not, the defendants are liable to this tax?

The first subdivision of section ninety-nine of the act of 1864 required bankers, employing a capital not exceeding $50,000, to pay a license fee of $100—and, for every additional $1,000, $2. It also defines the term "bankers" within the meaning of the act, as follows: "Every person, firm &c., *having a place of business*—1, where credits are opened by a deposit or collection of money &c., subject to be paid or remitted upon draft &c.; 2, where money is advanced, or loaned on stocks &c., or—3, where stocks &c., are received for discount, or sale.

By subdivision nine, brokers are required to pay a license fee of $50; a broker is defined as follows: "Every person, firm &c., except such as hold a license as a banker, whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases, or sales of stocks, exchange, &c., or other securities."

By subdivision thirteen, Produce brokers pay a license fee of $10, and subdivision $14; Commercial brokers pay a fee of $20.

Wholesale dealers in merchandise, &c., pay a license fee of $50, (sub. 2,) and retail dealers a fee of $10, (sub. 3.)

The Ninety-ninth section of the Act of 1864, enacts: That brokers, and bankers doing business as brokers, shall pay the following rates of duty: "Upon all sales of merchandise, produce, or other goods, one-eighth of one per centum; upon all sales and contracts for sales of stocks, and lands, one-twentieth of one per centum on the par value thereof," &c., provided, that any person, firm, &c., not being licensed as a broker, or banker, or wholesale or retail dealer, who shall sell, &c., any merchandise, produce, &c., "stocks, bonds or other securities, *not bona fide*, at the time their own property, and actually on hand, shall be liable to pay, &c., fifty per centum in addition to the foregoing duties."

The law thus stood under the act of June 30, 1864, and, it is admitted, on behalf of the government, that, under the provisions of this act, neither the broker, or banker doing business as a broker, was subject to the duty of one-twentieth of one per centum, when doing business on their own account, or for themselves; but, only, upon sales made for others, or on commission; in other words, when acting in the character and capacity of brokers. This section ninety-nine, in terms, limits the tax to sales made by brokers, and bankers doing business as brokers.

The word is familiar, and well understood as used in statutes or in its legal acceptation. A broker is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade or business, usually for compensation, called brokerage.

The difficulty in this case arose out of the amendments made by the act of 3d March, 1865.

The first amendment bearing on the question is of the ninth subdivision of section seventy-nine, by adding to the words other securities, "for themselves or others. This enlarges the definition of a broker, and makes the term embrace a person, or firm negotiating purchases or sales of stocks, &c., for themselves as well as for others. Since this amendment, it is insisted that the enlarged meaning shall be applied to the term as used in section ninety-nine, and hence the broker is liable upon sales of stocks made in his own right and for himself, to the duty of one-tenth of one per centum

There are several difficulties in the way of this construction.

In the first place, this section was amended at the same time and by the same act, without, at all, effecting or even alluding to any change, or intended change to the meaning of the word brokers as originally used in it.

In the second place, the words brokers and bankers doing business as brokers, in section ninety-nine, embrace produce and commercial brokers who are subject to a tax of one-eighth of one per centum upon their sales. Now, it cannot be pretended that as to this class of brokers, they are subject to this enlarged meaning, that is, that they are liable for the duty or tax on sales made in their own right, and for themselves. A special license is provided in case of such sales, as is seen in subdivisions thirteen and fourteen of the seventy-ninth section of the act of 1864, and which have not been altered or amended. The words, therefore, in section ninety-nine, as it respects this class, must be taken in their ordinary and legal acceptation, and, not; otherwise and, in order to give the argument any force in favor of the transfer of the enlarged meaning of the terms to this section, we shall be obliged to hold that the same word possesses different and opposite meanings when used in the same section, and in the same connection. And, finally, *in the third place*, the proviso to section ninety-nine forbids the construction claimed. That prohibits persons or firms from selling, among other articles, stocks or bonds, without a license as a broker or banker, unless, at the time, their own property *bona fide* and actually on hand, clearly indicating, we think, that the sales contemplated in the enacting clause are limited to those made as brokers for others, and not in their own right and for themselves.

As we have seen, the amendment wrests from the word broker its true meaning, as known in law or commerce; and if this new meaning is to be extended beyond the immediate connection in which the word is found, especially in a statute regulating and establishing a system of taxation and revenue, it will lead to consequences never intended by the lawmakers, and involve contradictions and absurdities that it would be unjust to impute to them.

The word, whenever used in the act of 1864, was used in its ordinary acceptation, and the object of the change of meaning in the ninth subdivision of section 79 by the amendment, is not apparent. It may have had reference to the license fee, or, in addition to this, it may have been made with a view to guard against an evasion by persons doing business as brokers. It is understood that the negotiation of sales of stocks, in the several boards of brokers, the contract of sales is made in the name of the broker, and apparently on his own account, and for his own benefit, although, as between him and his customer, it is made for the benefit of the latter. The amendment prevents any advantage to be gained by setting up the apparent contract, as the real one intended.

The proviso to the ninety-ninth section, would seem to have had in view the possibility of this practice on the part of the broker, and hence limits the sales exempt from tax by persons on their own account, and for their own benefit, to sales of their own property *bona fide*, at the time, and which was then on hand.

We are quite aware of the difficulties and perplexities attending the construction of acts of the Legislature as obscure, and contradictory as the present one; but, after the best consideration, and for the reasons above stated, we have come to the conclusion that neither brokers nor bankers doing business as a broker, are liable under the ninety-ninth section of the act of 1864, to the duty claimed upon sales made in their own right, and for themselves, and not for others or on commission.

According to stipulation of the attorneys and counsel, judgment must be rendered for the defendants.

The United States vs. *Robert L. Cutting et al.*—July 5, 1865.—NELSON, C. J.—For the reasons given in the case, the United States *vs.* Fisk and Hatch, judgment must be entered for the defendants.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JULY 7.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following named persons have just been admitted to probate namely: Archibald Gracie, George Derr, James L. Montgomery, Henry Stevens, William Roberts, Ann Graham and Martha Codwise. None of these wills, excepting the two last named, contain bequests of any interest to the public. The will of Ann Graham bequeaths the sum of $500 to the American Bible Society; $500 to the Leake and Watts Orphan House; $500 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; $500 to the Trustees of the Board of Domestic Mission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; $250 to the Society for the Relief of Aged and Respectable Indigent Females; $250 to St. Lukes Home in Hudson-street; and $250 to the Colored Home for Aged Indigent People of Color.

By the will of Martha Codwise there is bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to the New-York Auxiliary Bible Society.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The Court of General Sessions yesterday was mainly occupied in hearing the pleadings of those against whom the Grand Jury have found bills of indictment.

Lewis Johnson plead guilty on an indictment for grand larceny, in taking clothing of the value of $52 from William Clark, of No. 25 Forsyth-street. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in State Prison.

John Schneider, a "medicine man," plead guilty on a like indictment, for taking from a place in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place, a certificate of deposit on the Sixth National Bank, several United States Treasury notes, and other articles of comparatively little worth, amounting in all to $685 50. He was sent to the State Prison for one year.

The court then adjourned until 11 A. M. Monday, when the trials will be proceeded with.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

ESCAPE OF AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

Ann Moore, a very ladylike young woman, of about 20, dressed in the height of the fashion, was charged with stealing a pocket-book, that contained some ferry tickets and some small change.

Margaret Terhune, the complainant, said: I lost a pocket-book; I did not know at the time I had lost it, until I was asked by the officer if I had my pocket-book; I then felt my pocket and the pocket-book was gone; there was quite a number of people around at the ferry, but none very near where the prisoner stood; I did not see the pocket-book in her hand, but I saw it at her feet; no one was near her; there was not much in the pocket-book—some ferry tickets and a few stamps.

Officer Scott, who had seen the movements of the thief, and who testified before the committing magistrate that he saw the prisoner fumbling around complainant, did not appear when called.

Judge Kelly, (to the Clerk)—Do you know if Officer Scott was subpœned?

Mr. Johnston—The papers were brought to the office with the notice that the magistrate had given the officer notice to appear this morning.

An officer was sent to the precinct to bring Officer Scott, but it happened to be his day off duty and he could not be found. The prisoner, in consequence, had to be discharged. Hereafter, in all cases of larceny from the person, before the case is tried, the clerk will ascertain if all the witnesses are present.

A VERY LAME CASE.

Michael Trainor, a stylishly-dressed young man, was charged with keeping a house of bad repute at No. —Chatham-street. The complainant, John Woods, said: I went into the house on Monday evening, the 26th of June, intending to put up there; I did not see the prisoner before the next morning; I saw some very indecent acts there, in the private boxes, but they did not disturb me; I was coaxed by the bartender to put up there for the night, and when I lay in bed, and while the gas was burning, the bartender came in and robbed me of $200 and a watch; that's all I know about the house; the barkeeper has been arrested; what I saw didn't shock my modesty; couldn't be seen from the outside.

Michael Maloney said: On the 26th of June I was at No. — Chatham-street; that night the bartender of Trainor came into the room and robbed me of $300; Mr. Trainor said to me in the morning, if I would not arrest the bartender he would make it all right; I did have the bartender arrested; that is all I know about the house.

The prisoner was acquitted.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Caroline Kahn, German proprietor of a fashionable place of bad repute in Mercer-street, was charged with stealing a cloak worth $16, the property of Alice McLaughlin, one of her boarders. There did seem really to be some doubt in this case. Witness said: I went to her house a week ago last Monday, and she borrowed my cloak to go to see her husband in prison; when she came back I put the cloak in my room, and about ten minutes afterward I saw the prisoner go across the yard with the cloak, and I went up stairs to the room and found it gone. Next day she gave it to my sister, who pawned it for her for $1.

Minnie McLaughlin—I am sister of the last witness; the prisoner gave me the cloak to pawn; when I pawned it I knew it was my sister's cloak; I did not know the cloak had been stolen, although I knew it was my sister's; I went with my sister to where I pawned the cloak, and she identified it as hers.

Officer James Kealy said he found the cloak in question at the pawn-office, and as soon as complainant saw it she identified it.

Judge Dowling—I think you were once in this court before.

Prisoner—Yes; me no steal; I lost everything in the house myself; it was a made-up thing.

The prisoner was fined $10 and committed to the City Prison for ten days. The accused has been tried several times for keeping a disorderly house.

ASSAULT ON A LAGER-BIER DEALER.

Albert Fisher was charged with assaulting Charles Goeller, who keeps a lager-bier saloon at No. 17 Essex-street. Witness said: Him and some fellows, about eleven, come in my place and get eleven lagers; he say what's to pay? I say fifty-five cent; he say fifty; I say very well, all right; he give fifty, then he wents out and he calls me a schwindler, and I never mind it; and he call me a thief, and I never mind it; afterward I goes out to put my shutters up, and he knocks me a big hole with a stick in the head; then I gets him arrested.

Two other witnesses corroborate this story. The defendant however put two witnesses on the stand who testified that Mr. Goeller came out of the saloon and struck defendant, and then Fisher hit him with a stick. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $5.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JULY 7.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

Chas. B. Bostwick, receiver, &c., *vs.* Philip Frankenheimer, &c.; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Wm. S. Wait *vs.* John Ferguson; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Henry M. Dikeman, &c. *vs.* Charles Packhofer; judgment reversed with costs: opinion by Judge Cardozo. Charles Wehle *vs.* The German Savings Bank; judgment reversed with costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Wermer *vs.* The Same; same decision. The Star Steamship Company *vs.* Samuel L. Mitchell; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Wm. Baker *vs.* John McConnell; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, unless plaintiff deducts $1,000; opinion by Judge Daly. Antonio Vincent *vs.* The New-York Meuritas Cuba Steamship Company; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Brady. John Holmes, et al. *vs.* Joshua Edwards; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Cardozo. Lex *vs.* Welstood; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge Brady. Alexander McKenzie *vs.* J. Kilpatrick; judgment reversed with costs; opinion by Judge Brady. Thomas Carter *vs.* Philip F. Smith; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady. Sylvanus Judd *vs.* The Irving Bank; judgment reversed, with costs. John W. Parker *vs.* Henry G. Bronson; same decision as the last. John Trebb *vs.* James Trebb; judgment affirmed. In the matter of the receivership of Francis E. Smith; order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs. In the matter of the receivership of Edward Hornbaum; same decision. James Wallace *vs.* Wm. S. Lent: judgment recovered, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Gersam Kreiger *vs.* Oestricher, &c.; reference ordered. Chas. C. Abeel *vs.* Farrel M. Reilly; motion denied, without costs. John McDonough *vs.* Cockran Brewster; attachment allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice McCunn.

Christopher Pidgeon *vs.* John S. Oatman; I am clearly of opinion that the injunction applied for should be granted. James A. Burlingame *vs.* E. A. Pearsall; motion to open default granted. George Thompson *vs.* Henry Knickerbocker; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1865.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	114	900	N. Y. Central	97
33,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	106¾	400	do	96⅞
100,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	106¾	400	do	96½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	104⅞	200	do	96½
120,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105½	100	do....2d call	96⅛
500	do	105	100	Erie Railway	82⅝
40,000	do	105½	500	do	82⅛
40,000	do	105⅝	1000	do	82
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	do....s30	80¾
	New Issue	105	100	do....2d call	81¾
50,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	97¾	100	do....s10	81½
6,000	N. Y. State 7s, '70.	101	800	Hudson Riv. R.	110
1,000,000	Tr. N's, 7 3-10s.		100	do....c	110¼
	Second Series	99⅞	200	do....s30	110
5,000	North Car. 6s	74¾	500	Reading R.	99⅞
2,000	do	75	1000	do	99½
5,000	Missouri 6s	73¾	4500	do	99⅝
1,000	Va. State 6s	59½	500	do..2d call.s30	97¾
70,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	25¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	108½
6,000	Erie 4th M.	93	100	do	108
5,000	Mich. So. S.F. Bs.	97	100	do....2d call	108¼
5,000	do	97½	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	64
2,000	Del. L. & W. 1st.	101½	200	do....s30	63½
3,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.		200	do	63¾
	Ohio Division	97	500	Ill. Cen. R.	135
26	Am. Ex. Bank	113¼	200	do....s60	133
5	do	113	200	do	136
20	Manhattan Bank	138	3500	Cleve. & Pitts.	71¾
30	Ninth Nat. Bank	103	500	do	71¼
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	99½	2000	do	71
50	Bruns. Land Co.	8⅝	200	do....2d call	70½
50	do	8	55	Chic. & N. W.	27½
100	Canton Co.	39¾	200	do	27¾
700	do	39¾	100	do	27½
500	do	40	1000	do	29
500	do	40¼	100	do	27¼
100	do	40¾	1500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
1000	do	41	200	do....s30	61¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	42¼	700	do	61½
10	Quick. Min. Co.	60	25	do	61
100	do....s30	60¼	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	105
1200	do	60½	600	do	104¾
200	do....s30	61	500	do	104⅝
100	do	61¼	100	do....b10	105
400	do	61⅛	100	do..2d call.s10	104⅛
100	do	61¾	100	do	104½
100	American Coal	57⅛	400	Mil. & P. du C. R.	39
100	Mariposa M. Co.	14	190	do	39½
400	do	13⅝	100	do	39¼
255	At. Mail S. Co.	156	100	Chic., Bur. & Q.	110½
200	do....s30	155	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97¼
700	do	155½	800	do	97⅛
100	do....b10	156	200	do	97⅜
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	95	200	do	97⅞
75	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	100	100	do....s30	97¼

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		400	Mich. S. & N. I.	63½
	New issue	105	100	do	63⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		100	Mich. Cen. R.	108½
	New issue	98⅞	100	do	108⅝
500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	Ill. Central R.	136
	First Series	100	1000	Cleve. & Pitts.	70½
2,000	Tenn. 6s	73⅛	500	do....s10	70⅜
13,000	do	73	100	do	70⅝
4,000	Mo. State 6s	73⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅞
20,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25¾	1000	do	28
400	Canton Co.	42¼	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	61⅜
500	do	42	200	do	61½
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	42¾	100	do....s30	61⅝
300	do	42⅞	100	do	61⅝
300	do....b10	43	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	102
500	Hud. Riv. R.	110¼	1000	Chic. & R. I.	105¾
100	do	110¾	200	do	106
900	Quick. Min. Co.	61	700	do	106½
200	do	60⅝	200	do....s30	106
200	do....s30	60⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	40
550	N. Y. Cen. R.	96½	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	97¼
500	Erie Railway	81¾	200	do....b10	97⅛
700	Reading R.	98¾	200	do	97¼
400	do	99			
1000	do	98⅞	200	Alton & T. H. R.	33

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	25½	600	Chic. & R. I.	105½
30,000	do	25⅝	100	do....s3	105¼
10,000	do....s3	25¾	100	do	105
20,000	do	25¾	100	do....s5	105¼
20,000	do	25⅞	200	do	105⅜
10,000	do....s3	26	100	do....s3	105⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	96½	900	Chi. & N. W.	28
200	Erie Railway	82½	300	do....b3	28⅛
1600	do	82⅝	100	do....s5	28
200	do....c	82½	700	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61½
800	do....b3	82½	200	do....s3	61⅞
1200	do....b3	82⅝	200	do	61⅜
1100	do....c	82¾	100	do....b3	61⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R....c	110⅞	100	do....b10	61¾
200	Reading R.	99	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	97½
300	do....c	99	100	do....s3	97¾
500	do....s10	98¾	100	do....s3	97½
400	do....s3	98⅞	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	39
200	do....s10	98⅝	100	T. H. & Alt. R.	34
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	63⅝	400	Canton Co.	42
300	Ill. Cen. R....s10	135½	100	do....s3	41¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	71¼	100	do	42
100	do	71½	200	do	42¼
900	do....b10	70⅞	200	do	42¼
600	do	70⅞	100	do	42½
300	do....c	70⅜	600	Quick. Min. Co.	61
500	do	70⅝	300	do	61¼
100	At. Mail S. Co.	156	100	do	61⅜
200	Cumb. Coal....b3	42½	300	do....s3	61⅜
200	do....b3	43			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	300	Chic. & R. I....s3	107¼
10,000	do....s3	26	100	do	106½
700	Erie Railway	81⅞	100	do	107
900	do....s3	81¾	100	do....s3	107
300	do	81⅞	100	do....b3	107¼
900	Reading R.	98⅞	100	do	107⅛
400	do....s5	98⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	28
200	do	98⅞	400	do	28
100	Mich. S. & N. I....b3	63¼	100	do	28¼
1200	do	63⅜	200	do....s3	28
200	do....s3	63½	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	62¼
100	do	63¾	1000	do	62
400	do	63½	100	do....s10	62
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	70⅞	100	do....b10	62¼
800	do	70	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	98
100	do....b3	70¾	300	T. H. & Alt. R.	34
100	Cumb. Coal	43	100	Canton Co.	41½
100	do....b15	43½	100	Quick. Min. Co.	63⅞
100	do	43⅝	100	do....b3	60⅞
200	do	43⅝	300	Mariposa M. Co.	13⅝

FRIDAY, July 7—P. M.

The heat of the weather, to-day, caused no relaxation in the activity of the Stock market. The Board Room was very warm, and the Brokers engaged for the present speculation earned their commissions literally by the "sweat of their face." The excitement on several of the Western Roads and on Canton and Quicksilver, among the Miscellaneous Shares, was greater than yesterday, while the New-York Stocks and Reading continued in large movement, though the prices were not so uniformly firm as on Thursday. In the Government department the sales were very large, both at the Board and on Wall-street. A line of a million dollars of the 7-30 ⅌ cents, June and December series, was taken at 99⅝ ⅌ cent. and interest, and another million of the July and January series was subscribed for by the First National Bank. Further considerable orders for the 5-20s came into market through the *China's* mail, delivered from Boston this morning, and the price advanced to 105⅝ ⅌ cent. A banking and investment demand for the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 was again shown at the Board, and $150,000 taken at 106⅜ ex-dividend. The surprise is that this long date 6 ⅌ cent. stock should not have a more decided preference over the 5-20s than at present. It is a stock which cannot be redeemed or reduced by the Government for 16 years. The other, though running nominally to 1882 may be paid off at any time after May, 1867, should the opportunity occur to the government of borrowing the Gold to do so at 5 ⅌ cent. But the foreign demand runs almost exclusively on this particular issue, nevertheless, and all time contracts in U. S. 6 ⅌ cents. on the English and Continental Exchanges are made in the original 5-20s. There was considerable business to-day in 10-40s at 97⅞@98 ⅌ cent., and also in the second issue of 5-20s at a difference of ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. below the old. The Border State Stocks are not active. There is a little more inquiry for some of the first-class Railway Mortgages. The City Bank Stocks are held with much firmness.

The Railways partially yielded in price at the close of the First Board; soon afterward rallied in the Board Room, were again rather pressed on sale at the Second Board, and finally closed firm on Broad-street, at the Open Board of Brokers as follows, compared with 4 o'clock on Thursday. The rise in Canton Land Company was quite rapid and well sustained, and the business in Quicksilver Mining Company at the advance of yesterday very large. There was a rumor of English orders for this stock, though we apprehend it has no other foundation than some recent advances made to the Company on their surplus stock of Quicksilver by the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. The war in Mexico, by its interference with Gold and Silver mining, has materially interfered with that market for Quicksilver, while the production of Quicksilver itself, at the Company's mines, near San Francisco, is on the increase.

There was some inequality at the very close in the speculative Railways. Rock Island and Illinois Central especially firm, while Michigan Southern and Reading gave way a fraction. Both classes of Northwest active.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	98	Pittsburgh	70⅞	70
U. S. 5-20s	105	105⅜	Northwest	27¼	28¼
N. Y. Central	96⅞	96⅝	N. West Pref.	61¼	62¼
Erie	82⅝	81⅞	Rock Island	104½	107¼
Hudson	109⅞	110¼	Fort Wayne	97	97⅜
Reading	99⅞	98⅞	Cumb'land Coal	42	43⅝
Mich. Southern	64	63⅝	Quicksilver	59⅞	60
Illinois Central	134¼	136½	Mariposa	13⅝	13½
Mich Central	108	108⅝	Canton	39	42

The price of Gold scarcely varied from 139¼@139½ throughout the regular change hours, and Bills on London, 108⅞@109¼ ⅌ cent. in Gold, as on Thursday. There was a fair business in Bills drawn against United States 5-20s and other Stocks, at a small fraction under 109 ⅌ cent. The general trade demand was less than expected after the Fourth of July vacation, and the fact that so little was done for the Boston mail. We hear of no export demand for American Gold for the steamers to-morrow. A few small parcels of Silver and other foreign Coin will go forward.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. We hear nothing more of the Thirty Million National Bank than that an informal application has been made to the Department at Washington. It is possible that such a new concern may be grafted on the old Bank of America, of which Mr. ASPINWALL is a prominent director, but which under its present administration recently postponed its action in favor of the National system. Its old capital is only three millions.

Manhattan	135	Bank of the Republic	108½
City	175	Hanover	107
Phenix	95	Irving	105
Tradesmen's	120	People's	107
Fulton	160	Corn Exchange	110
Dry Dock	150	Continental	93
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	105	Commonwealth	99
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	100	Importers' & Traders'	100
Broadway	200	Park	140½
Ocean	88	Central National	100
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99
American Exchange	113½	Ninth National	103
Chatham	120		

And the following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	75
N. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Galena & Chi. ex.	101
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	94
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.S.F., '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's, '82	111	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	108	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	101
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d. Mtg.	86	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97¼	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1875	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	40
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	85	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	97
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	93	Chi. & Alton Income	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	97
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70

The June traffic on the Western Roads is coming in on large figures even as compared with the liberal business of last Summer. The following have been reported:

	June, 1865.	June, 1864.
Rock Island	$311,180	$205,865
Michigan Southern	402,122	311,717
Northwestern	727,192	565,145
Chicago and Alton	343,985	119,017

No such June returns were ever before received from either of the above lines, and the same remark will soon be applicable to the Erie line, which will settle up from $1,250,000 to $1,300,000 for June, as against $1,021,000 in June last year. The gross receipts of the month were $1,496,000, from which the settlements with the connecting Roads have yet to be taken.

The quarterly report of the National Currency Bank of New-York on the morning of July 3, 1865, shows:

In U. S. and New-York State Stocks	$680,653 01
Specie, Legal Tenders and Bank Notes	303,277 43
Revenue Stamps, Coupons and Scrip	27,796 27
Due from Banks and Bankers	45,754 29
Furniture, &c.	7,359 88
Loans secured	58,500 00
Total	$1,123,340 88
On Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Deposits	961,484 64
Circulation	30,000 00
Surplus and Profits	31,256 24
Total	$1,123,340 88

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $3,662,735 44; for customs, $371,000; on account of loan, $580,000; payments, $6,192,437 31; balance, $39,103,342 73.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,298,443 against $1,702,741 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	850	$327,668	716	$370,029	354	$142,586
Cotton	436	110,862	89	15,982	155	35,492
Silk	202	206,785	54	61,880	47	62,327
Flax	368	103,848	158	63,010	210	50,699
Miscellaneous	135	37,406	20	974	68	11,990
Total	1,991	$786,569	1,037	$511,874	834	$303,094
		511,874				786,569
Total entered		$1,298,443	Total marketed			$1,089,663

Taxing Shareholders in National Banks.

Comptroller ROBINSON, of this State, has addressed the following letter in reply to one of the numerous communications received by him relative to the assessing of the shareholders in national banks:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, making inquiries in relation to assessing shareholders in national banks, is duly received. I had previously read the circular published by Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, to which you refer.

The printed circular issued by me states the duty of assessors in this respect as I understand it. Congress expressly authorized the taxing of the shareholders in national banks. The Legislature at its last session passed a law, "The Enabling Act," so called, which directs them to be taxed in pursuance of that authority. I do not see how any assessor can disregard that law.

The act of Congress requires that they shall not be taxed at any higher rate than State banks. Mr. SPAULDING's circular assumes that they will be taxed at a higher rate, because they have no deduction on account of United States stocks held by them, while the State banks have such deduction to the extent that their capital is invested in those stocks. The error of this assumption is manifest. The rate of taxation is one thing; the amount of assessment is quite another and different thing.

If a State bank has invested any portion of its capital in government securities it can only be assessed for the residue, but it is taxed at the same rate as if it had no such investment, but not for the same amount. Its government stocks are exempt by act of Congress. But Congress made no such exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary, in the very same act in which it requires them to invest in government stocks, it authorizes them to be taxed, and makes no exemption in their favor. The decision of the Supreme Court does not affect the question, for it does not and cannot override the express act of Congress upon which the authority is based.

Congress has, in this particular, inadvertently given an advantage to State banks; the assessors have not, for that reason, any right to disregard the law. Congress alone has power to remedy the defect. Two much property is already exempted from taxation by reason of its being invested in privileged securities, leaving the great burthen of taxation to fall upon the less fortunate. The line of exemption should not be extended beyond the strict requirements of law.

Yours, very respectfully,
L. ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 7, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 42 bbls. Ashes, 10,877 bbls. Flour, 657 bbls. and 973 bags Corn Meal, 52,243 bushels Wheat, 38,240 bushels Corn, 2,038 bushels Barley Malt, 104,162 bushels Oats, 853 pkgs. Provisions, and 381 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pots, and $7 50@$8 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been good for Rio, the sales of which add up 6,500 bags, within our range. Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ⅌ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in good request partly on speculation at buoyant prices. Middling at 50c. ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The receipts of Eggs are liberal, but owing to the warm weather lots arriving from the West are not in good condition. Lots at the market are sold from 1c.@2c. ⅌ dozen less than our quotations. State and Jersey, 25c.@26c. ⅌ dozen; Ordinary Western, 24c. ⅌ dozen; Western, by express, 25c. ⅌ dozen; Canada, 24c.@25c. ⅌ dozen.

FISH—Have been in request and steady in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand prevailed to-day for State and Western Flour, chiefly for export, at an advance of 10c.@20c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 21,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 25@$5 65; poor to choice Extra State, at $5 95@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 60@$6 75 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 25	@$5 65
Extra State	5 95	@ 6 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 60	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 60	@11 00

Southern Flour is dearer. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $6 90@$7 65 for poor to good, and $7 70@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is again higher. Sales 700 bbls. Extra at $6 10@$8 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been in good request at $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; $5 15 for Caloric, and $5 15@$5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.. Sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request at a further advance. The demand has been mainly for export. Sales 105,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 50@$1 55; Red Western at $1 39@$1 45; Amber Spring at $1 31@$1 32, and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 30, ⅌ bushel. Corn continues active and is again firmer. Sales 98,000 bushels at 67c.@78c. for unsound, and 79c.@82c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in demand at 68c. ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in active request, chiefly for export; sales have been made of 41,000 bushels at 78c.@88c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been very quiet. Beans and Peas have been inactive at our quotations: New Marrows, $1 25@$1 35; new Kidneys, $1 40@$1 50; new mediums, 90c.@$1 15; mixed lots, 90c.@$1; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 35, ⅌ bushel.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 7, 1865.
Price of gold	236	139½
Superfine Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$5 25@ 5 65
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 00@10 40	5 95@ 6 40
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 10@15 00	6 00@11 00
Extra Canada Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 90@12 00	6 10@ 8 00
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl.	10 60@15 00	6 90@11 50
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 15@ 5 60
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 50@ 5 25
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 60@ 1 90
Red and Amb. Wheat, ⅌ bu.	2 20@ 2 30	1 25@ 1 55
Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 78@ 1 90	67@ 82
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	78@ 88
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
Oats, ⅌ bushel	1 00@ 1 02½	60@ 68

The following will show the receipts of breadstuffs, at the places indicated, during the week ending, July 1:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
Chicago	39,744	318,214	1,080,183	458,072	4,180	22,076
Milwaukee	5,370	274,754	4,136	17,757	—	—
Toledo	30,092	217,493	18,740	1,335	—	—
Detroit	20,953	37,651	9,065	7,330	129	—
Cleveland	1,042	79,071	2,816	16,724	700	—
Grand Total	97,201	928,583	1,114,940	501,218	5,009	22,076
Prev. week	101,043	917,445	758,849	654,969	3,207	16,334

HAY—Has been in less demand at 82½c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at full prices.

LEATHER—Has been in good demand and buoyant in price.

LIME—Has been quiet and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been dull, to-day, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but quoted rather firmer, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 37½@$1 45 ⅌ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue very quiet at our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request and heavy to-day, at 34c.@34½c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 71c.@73c., for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavily at reduced prices, but subsequently attracted more attention, closing as it did yesterday. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,300 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 62½, closing at $26 62½ for New Mess; $23 50@$24 for 1863-4 Mess; $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, and $18 25@$18 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; also, 2,850 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, sellers and buyer's option, at $26@$26 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 630 pkgs. Bacon has been inactive and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 13½c.@13¾c.; short rib at 14¾c.@15c.; long rib at 13¾c.@14¼c.; short clear at 15¾c.@16¼c., ⅌ lb. Lard is active and higher; sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@20c., the latter rate for very choice kettle rendered, in small lots, ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 950 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$27 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 20c.@27c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been in fair request, at 10c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ⅌ lb. We now quote Butter and Cheese, thus:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb.	32 @35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32 @35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32 @34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28 @30
Welch tubs—first quality	29 @30
Welch tubs—second quality	27 @28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32 @33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30 @31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26 @27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	23 @25
Grease Butter—original packages	14 @15
Western—light colored	20 @22
Western—common	15 @17

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15 @15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14 @14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13½@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12 @13
Farm Dairies—common	10 @11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10 @11

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 7, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	139½
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$23 50 @$26 62½
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	18 25 @ 18 75
Hams, ⅌ lb.	19 @ 23	18 @ 21
Shoulders, ⅌ lb.	17½@ 18	12 @ 14
Bacon, ⅌ lb.	20½@ 24	13¼@ 16¼
Plain Mess Bf., ⅌ bl	19 00 @ 22 00	10 00 @ 14 00
Lard, ⅌ lb.	20 @ 24½	16 @ 20
State Butter, ⅌ lb.	46 @ 60	27 @ 35
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	15 @ 24	10 @ 15½

POTATOES, &c.—The stock of old Potatoes left on hand are running out low. New are coming forward freely, and sell well. Vegetables of all qualities are in good supply. We quote: New Potatoes—Bermuda, ⅌ bbl., $6@$7; Buckeyes, ⅌ bbl., $4@$5; Dyckman, ⅌ bbl., $4@$5. Old Potatoes—Peach Blows, ⅌ bbl., $1@$1 50; Mercers, ⅌ bbl., $1 50@$2; Prince Alberts, ⅌ bbl., $1@$1 50. Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $5@5 50; Bermuda Onions, ⅌ bbl., $4@$6; Green Peas, ⅌ bbl., $1 50@$2; Cabbage, new, ⅌ 100, $5@$7; Turnips, new, ⅌ 100 bunches, $2@$3; Cucumbers, ⅌ 100, $1 50@$2; Tomatoes, Bermuda, ⅌ box, $1 25; Tomatoes, Norfolk, ⅌ crate, $10; String Beans, ⅌ bbl., $1 50; White Squash, ⅌ basket, 87c.

RICE—Has been in very moderate request at steady prices.

SALT—Has attracted more attention at uniform rates.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, including Rough Flax, at $2 15@$2 30 ⅌ bushel.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand at irregular quotations.

STEARINE—Sales, 38,000 lbs., at 17½c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in active request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 2,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@14½c., and 3,200 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 14½c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART quote their Sugars thus: Loaf, 19½c.; Ground and Crushed, 19½c.; White A, at 18½c.; Yellow C, at 17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 184,000 lbs. inferior to choice, at 10½c.@11½c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 10¾c.@11c., ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are inactive at former quotations.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is good and prices are quoted steady. Sales 479 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@22c., and 167 cases Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., at $2 08 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active at irregular figures. For Liverpool, the engagements included 42,000 bushels Wheat, at 4¾d.@5d.; 7,500 bushels Corn, at 4½d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Glasgow, a British brig, 2,000 quarters capacity, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Rotterdam, a bark, 600 tons capacity, on private terms. For Hamburgh, 20,000 bushels Rye, at 3½d. For Bremen, 7,000 bushels Rye, on private terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JONES' HISTORIC BUST OF LINCOLN.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF CAREFULLY FINISHED COPIES IN PLASTER of this Spirited and Unequaled Portrait of our MARTYR PRESIDENT—LIFE SIZE—can be procured by addressing, T. D. JONES, care of H. L. STUART, No. 22 East 18th-st., New-York.

N. B.—Specimen copies, on exhibition, can be examined at Dexter's Art Museum, No. 564 Broadway, and at McFarland's Bookstore, junction of Broadway and 5th-av., at 23d-st. PRICE, TWENTY DOLLARS, DELIVERED IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN, OR, SECURELY PACKED AND BOXED TO BE SENT TO ANY ORDER BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT.

Authenticated orders solicited from Colleges, Normal Schools, Public Schools, Libraries, Historical Societies, City, State and Public Halls, Literary Societies, Churches and Sunday Schools, which will be supplied at a reduction of twenty-five per cent.

Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions at half price.

READY MONDAY, JULY 10.

The attention of News Dealers is called to a work entitled

THE PARRICIDES;
OR,
THE DOOM OF THE ASSASSINS.
THE AUTHOR'S OF A NATION'S LOSS.
BY E. Z. C. JUDSON, ALIAS NED BUNTLINE.

It is a complete history of the Conspiracy to Assassinate the President, introducing all the assassins and conspirators. The Death Scene, Booth's Antecedents, Love, Desperation and Death; The Military Execution of Herrold, Payne, Atzeroth and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt. Truthful, wild and fearfully exciting. It will be read by everybody.

For sale by all news dealers.

THE CITIZEN OF TO-DAY CONTAINS its usual variety, and is the right paper to buy for warm weather reading.

PERSONAL.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.—INFORMATION wanted of GEORGE A. PORTER, of Company K, 14th regiment, Brooklyn, taken prisoner May 1864. Was at Andersonville and other prisons. Any information in regard to him is most anxiously solicited by WM. PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, WHO IS AN excellent and rapid writer, would like to obtain a position as copyist, or would make an engagement as reader for a few hours daily, to an invalid or any one requiring such service. Address Miss JOHNS, Station D, Bible House.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell
ON TUESDAY, JULY 11,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Simeon Draper, U.S. Cotton Agent,)
ABOUT 1,000 BALES
NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.
ABOUT 800 BALES
MOBILE COTTON.
ABOUT 200 BALES
UPLAND COTTON.
ABOUT 400 BALES
SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:

GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.

Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, BARRELS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 6th-st. Wharf, the following articles, more or less:

7,004 Salted Beef Hides.
523 Dry Beef Hides.
538 Sheep Pelts.
10 Calf Skins.
21,257 pounds Beef Tallow.
11,840 pairs Beef Horns.
205½ gallons Neatsfoot Oil.
1,000 pounds Tallow Cracklings.
3,175 Flour Barrels, (2 heads.)
1,900 Pork Barrels, (2 heads.)
1,100 Bacon, Pork, Fish, Coffee and Vinegar Barrels.
7 Cords Barrel Staves and Headings.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. BELL, Lieut. Col. & C. S.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JULY 10,

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 106 Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn.

Very fine rosewood 7-octave piano, round corners, overstrung, pearl keys; rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, silver-plated ware, cut-glass china, lace curtains, paintings, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 8, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
200 BOXES FRESH SICILY ORANGES,
ex *Lycurgus*, from Palermo.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

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Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ASTROLOGY.

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MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,

Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.

Address

Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 292,
Albany, N. Y.

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WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services LORD'S DAY, July 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by URBAN C. BREWER. Subject for the morning—*The Victory of Faith*; for the evening—*Baptism and the Counsel of God*. Baptism will be administered at the close of the evening service.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL of the R. P. D. Church, cor. Broadway and 6th-st., will be celebrated in the church, on SUNDAY, July 9, commencing at 3½ o'clock P. M. Interesting speakers will address the meeting. Singing by the children, under the direction of Geo. L. Shepard, Esq.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL SPEAK for the First Spiritualist Society at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Magnetism* (by request)—*Prophecy*. Conference 3 o'clock. Subject—*Wherein does Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture?* Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH (EVANGELICAL ADVENT,) NOS. 7 AND 9 7TH-AV.—On SUNDAY at 3½ P. M., Rev. J. T. LANING will discuss this question, viz.: *Are the Prevailing Religious Sentiments the Result of a Personal Study of the Bible?* Seats free. Also services morning and evening.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life for the righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder BARNETT MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH the funeral sermon of Rev. Isaac Orchard, late of the City Tract Society, at the Bedford St. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY, of the Dutch Reformed Church, will preach in the forenoon, by exchange with the Pastor.

A RELIGIOUS CHALLENGE.—BE PRESENT at the interesting discussion between Orthodox Christians and Spiritualists, every SUNDAY during July, at 3 P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., near 8th-st.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville—Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, (late of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.,) Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the church on the south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Also at 7½ P. M., on *The Mosaic account of the Creation, the most reasonable yet presented to the World.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers' class at 12; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach, as usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Also, corner of Dover and Water sts and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

"NO CHANGE AFTER DEATH."—BY an inquirer's special request, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, of the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., preaches SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, from Ecclesiastes ix., 10. All inquirers invited.

THE CHAPEL OF GRACE CHURCH, Harlem, 116th-st., east of 2d-av., Rev. WM. MOWBRAY Rector, is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. A. A. WILLETS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and be installed in the EVENING at 7¾. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Morning, at 10½, and evening at 7¾ o'clock. Strangers invited.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av. Services in this church on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7¾ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. R. B. POST at 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—SABBATH evening discourse, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Penal Power of Conscience*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THE SECOND ADVENT.—S. S. SNOW, HERald of the coming King of Glory, will preach in Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free, and friends of Christ welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious exercises of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3. P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Lectures on certain portions of the Book of Revelations, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene, near Canal. Rev. Dr. WOOD will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. All welcome.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl who is a first-class dress-maker; would like to go with a lady to the country, or go out sewing by the day. Call on or address DRESSMAKER, No. 79 1st-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dress-maker to go out by the day, week or month; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 123 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation to do chamberwork and to sew, and do waiting; good reference. Call for two days at No. 169 East Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of city reference; can be seen at 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, greenhouse, flower and vegetable gardening, the laying out of new places; has the best of city references from last and former employers. Address J. M., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.; shall be attended to for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a young man who understands his business, and is a good groom and an excellent driver; can produce the very best of reference. Can be seen at P. Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RELIABLE man who can write a good hand and keep accounts; would make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant single man; civil and obliging; good city reference. Address L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, aged 31; good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—AN EDUCATED GENTLEMAN wishes a position as editor or correspondent of some paper or magazine. Address B. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN ON A GENTLEMAN'S place near the city, to occupy cottage on the place; he must know how to take care of horses, milk, and make himself useful; a permanent situation for a steady and willing man. Apply at BOOKHAM'S office, No. 323 4th-av., Saturday morning, 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL, AS NURSE FOR AN INfant; one who has been accustomed to doing plain sewing; none but those having first-class references need apply. Call, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 400 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in an importing and jobbing house; must write a goood business hand, be correct at figures, and come highly recommended. Address Box No. 2,720 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A STEADY NURSE, FULLY COMpetent to take charge of an infant one month old; will have to go in the country till November; wages $9. Apply at No. 128 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RETAIL DRY-goods store; references required from his last employer as to honesty and industry. Apply to J. E. ANDREWS, No. 335 Grand-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HAT, CAP and fur establishment, a salesman who thoroughly understands the business and has a large trade; none others need apply. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER, A MARRIED MAN, that understands his business; his wife to take charge of the dairy, to go on a small farm near the city. Apply at No. 3 Jones-lane, at 12:30.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A young man of 18 or 20 as entry clerk; one residing in the city preferred. Address, with references, &c., D. F. G., Box No. 3,667 Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY, A competent Protestant cook, understanding the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 3, third floor.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 13 OR 14 YEARS OF age; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 571 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

SPINNERS WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class spinners at Catskill woolen mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at mill as above, or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS high, 5 years old, suitable for an express wagon; will be sold cheap as the owner has no use for her. Apply at No. 1,213 Broadway, about 29th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway, light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 216 Market-st.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
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Two copies 1 year	5 00
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One copy 1 year	$2 00
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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized travelling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Glass Flowers, Mammoth Fat Women, Giant Boy, Giantess, Dwarf, One-Legged Dancer, Two Living Whales. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7¾ o'clock, Eustache Baudin.

WALLACK'S—Oliver Twist.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon, the Cricket.

WINTER GARDEN—Mary Tudor—Jealous Wife.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Angel of Midnight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The grave of the mother of our late President is located in Spencer County, Indiana, near the little village of Gentryville, embowered amid the majestic forest trees of the country. There is neither headstone nor monument to denote the sacred spot, and the place where the remains lie buried is an unfrequented locality, or comparatively so. A short time before his death, Mr. Lincoln wrote a letter, expressing his intention to visit the grave this Summer, and cause a suitable monument to be erected; and in this letter (to an old friend) he expressed the regret that the business cares of life had so long compelled him to postpone this duty.

The case of Maj. Ladd, pending before a court-martial, and of which we heretofore made mention, was settled without trial on Thursday to the satisfaction of all concerned. Maj. Ladd was a volunteer, and came with the First Massachusetts Regiment to Washington. He served faithfully during the war as Paymaster at Elmira. Three millions have passed through his hands and have been fully accounted for to the government. By those who know him best it is asserted that an attempt has been made to shift the misdeeds of others to the shoulders of Maj. Ladd.

There were fifty-three petitions for pardon filed on Thursday, among them the applications of Gens. H. W. Mercer, of Georgia; S. S. Lee, of Virginia; E. B. D. Riley, of Missouri; Frank Huger, of Virginia; R. B. Lee, of North Carolina; S. R. Anderson, of Tennessee; A. K. Allison, late member of the Confederate Congress, and A. Wright, late judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. There were forty pardons granted; all to private citizens of the twenty thousand dollar exception class.

At Wheeling, Va., on Thursday evening, a squad of provost guards were in pursuit of an escaped prisoner, when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one of the members, the ball taking effect in the thigh of Capt. List, severing an artery, and then passing through the foot of Maj. McPhial, producing a painful flesh wound. Capt. List died in about an hour after receiving the wound. He was an old and highly respected citizen.

The Savannah *Republican* of July 1 announces the arrival there of the newly-appointed Provisional Governor. He was serenaded by the band of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and responded briefly. He addressed the people at greater length in the theatre in the evening. Willy Woodbridge, the new Collector for the port, had also arrived in town, with Messrs. Mott and Mustino, the Columbus Committee who accompanied the Georgia delegation.

The Prince Edwards *Examiner* states that a small glass bottle was picked up on Robinson's shore, near Brighton, yesterday, having a wooden stopper, and, on breaking it, the person who picked it up, found the following memorandum on paper: "Schooner *Marie*, of Arichat, fourteen days out, no provisions on board. 29th of April four feet of water in the hold, no chance of escape. God help us."

The ship *Wm. Nelson*, Capt. Smith, from Antwerp June 4 of and for New-York with passengers, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About thirty of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. John, N. F. The boats, with crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed that 400 lives have been lost.

We see it stated that Gen. Halleck, who goes to San Francisco on the 1st of August, and who will consequently part with his war-horse *Major*, which has shared all the dangers of war with him since its commencement, will dispose of him at public sale, in Washington, on the 21st inst., if not disposed of privately before that day.

Miss Sylvia Ann Howland, the wealthiest lady in New-Bedford, died on Sunday morning, at the age of 59. She was worth between one and two millions, and her income last year was $138,000. For many years she had been a member of the firm of Isaac Howland, Jr., & Co.

A man in Lynn has a fine apple orchard, which has been much troubled by the canker worms. A short time since he girdled every one of the trees with an axe, giving as a reason for his strange conduct, that he was determined not to feed the canker worms any longer.

Lynchburgh, Va., must be a cheap place to live at in these times. Beef and mutton are selling there at 10c.@12½c., butter 25c.@30c., potatoes 10c.@12c., cabbage 10c. ₩ head, with a great profusion of cucumbers, snaps, cymblings, beets, and all kinds of berries.

Among the prisoners of war released from Rock Island barracks, the other day, was one who went straight to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch, at a cost of $5 05, paid in advance, to Jeff. Davis, requesting him to remit the amount due him for 18 months' service in the rebel army.

Abner Niles, of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, and belonging in Bakersfield, was killed on Friday last, while standing on the top of a car which was passing over Hammond bridge, in Pittsford, Vt. His head struck the bridge.

The Troy Gas Company has closed a contract for 40,000 tons of coal—Beaver Mine, near Erie, Penn.—at $7 dollars per ton, delivered at Buffalo. The coal will cost the company, delivered at its sheds in Troy, not less than $10 per ton.

George Peabody, the London American banker, has presented 3,500 volumes of standard books to the Peabody Institute, at South Danvers, Mass. Among the list is a full set of the London Times.

A girl named Mary Ann Kearney, was discovered in the act of firing Colt's willow works at Hartford, last Tuesday morning. She said she was hired to do it by another girl for a reason which she would not divulge.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster of the Depot of Washington, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers.

The boy and girl who eloped from Middletown, Conn., the other night, have returned home married, and ready to be forgiven by the old folks.

The wages and salaries of the employes of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad have been reduced fifteen per cent., to commence on the first inst.

Hon. Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania, has given 57 acres of land and $500,000 to establish a college near Bethlehem, in that State.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wm. T. Bennett, a most efficient and meritorious officer, has been put in command of the City of Charleston, S. C.

Foxes are making themselves very familiar at Plainfield, Conn., gobbling up turkeys at a shocking rate.

A soldier who has served three years in the army fell from a cherry tree at New-Britain, Tuesday, and broke his neck.

LOCAL NEWS.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiments arrived yesterday, and are now awaiting the Paymaster at the Battery and the State Agency. The Ninth Maine and a detachment of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York arrived also, and departed for rendezvous—the first to Augusta, Me., and the latter for Albany.

Private John B. Jones, of Company D, Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, having been found sick, on Thursday evening, in Canal-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the police; but he died on the way to that institution.

Yesterday morning Ann Callahan, a child of eight months, rolled out of bed, and was instantly killed, in her parents' abode, at No. 264 East Fourteenth-street.

Fritz Genther was instantly killed in Messrs. Koehler Brothers' brewery, in First-avenue, yesterday.

The receipts of cotton at this port have averaged 1,281 bales a day through the current week.

The arrivals of immigrants at the port in the first six days of the current month numbered 2,381.

The Customs revenue of the port averaged $238,000 a day through the week now closing.

Popular interest in the third and final series of the national Seven-Thirty loan is reviving wonderfully. The sales of the series thus far this week have averaged $3,802,750 a day, equal to a weekly aggregate of $22,816,500. The orders for the $50, and $100 notes of the Loan have averaged 2,637 a day, through the week. The ease in money and the strong upward tendency of the government gold-bearing bonds, influenced by a steady influx of orders from Europe, tend to foster the inquiry for the Seven-Thirties. The dealings in the old issues of this particular loan at the Stock Boards and in the street were unusually heavy yesterday, and the most significant feature of the day's business was the development of a foreign demand for the notes, especially of the June issue, which promises to become quite active. The asking price of the first and second series at the close was 100⅛ and 100, respectively, adding interest.

Unusually liberal purchases of government gold-bearing bonds were made yesterday, chiefly to fill foreign orders, of which a considerable number came to hand by the *China*. The letters, accompanying those orders, speak very positively of the rapidly growing demand for our national securities in foreign markets, and of the probability of an early and material rise in their specie value abroad. German buyers now find eager competitors among English capitalists. Satterthwaite's London Circular, received by the *China*, says: "The London market for American securities has, during the past week, been characterized by considerable animation and buoyancy. United States Government Bonds have been in request on home account, and a rise of 5 ₩ cent. has been established since our last."

The sales of the government bonds and notes at the Stock Boards, and through the commission houses yesterday, exceeded $2,500,000, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. Included in the sales at the Stock Exchange was a single line of $1,000,000 Seven-thirties, Second Series, at 99⅞. Of this large sum, the major part was ultimately taken by German bankers, for transmission to Europe by the steamer to-day. Next to the Seven-thirties, the heaviest business was in old 5-20s, which were very eagerly sought after, and the Sixes of 1881, which were in light supply and good request. The Ten-forties attracted more attention than on any day since the opening of the new fiscal year, and closed up strong at 98 bid.

Produce and merchandise were in more request yesterday. Flour advanced 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. Wheat, 1c.@3c.; and Corn, 1c. ₩ bushel; Western Oats sold at 68c.; Whisky at $2 08; Middling Cotton at 50c.; New Mess Pork at $25 75@$26 62½; Lard at 16c.@20c. Sugars and Coffee were quite active. Freights more active with rather liberal offerings of Breadstuffs for British and Continental ports. The export purchases of Flour, Wheat and Corn were on a more extensive scale.

There was another large business in Stocks yesterday. The speculation in the Railways and in some of the Miscellaneous Shares, is on the increase. Government Securities were also very active and firmer. Gold steady at 139¼@139½ ₩ cent.

Negro Suffrage South and North.

The Philadelphia *Press* characterizes it as a "stupendous delusion to expect Congress and the Executive to do that for the uneducated freedmen of the South, which the independent States of the North have failed or refused to do for the better trained and more experienced free colored men in their section." In the main, we believe this is true. Still it is evident that negro suffrage in the Southern States is pressed upon public favor by many considerations which do not affect it at the North.

A large portion of our people fear that in the political reorganization of the South, the power will fall again into the hands of those who were foremost in the rebellion; and they seek a remedy for this in giving the suffrage to the enfranchised slaves. They assume that these slaves would naturally vote with the anti-slavery men of the North,—that they would constitute an offset to the vote of those who were recently rebels, and that their admission to the ballot-box would, therefore, afford a safeguard against the return of the Southern States into rebel hands. Whether right or wrong, this is the motive which leads very many Northern men to advocate negro suffrage at the South; and this reason does not apply at the North.

The danger which these men apprehend is mainly chimerical—and even if it were not, the remedy proposed would prove ineffective. Our people seem to assume that there are still such things in the South as a *rebellion* and as rebels. This is a mistake. The rebellion is ended. It has been crushed—thoroughly and effectually. There is no more rebellion in Georgia or South Carolina, to-day, than there is in New-York. There may be many persons there who *wish* for the disruption of the Union, and who regret the downfall of the Confederacy; and so there are in the North. But wishes, opinions, sentiments are innocent, so long as they are not followed by acts; and there has never been a time in the history of the country when there was less danger of rebellion against the national authority than at the present moment.

In any future political struggle, therefore, it is idle to talk of secession as one of its elements. There is no rebel party in the South, and no votes that may be cast will be rebel votes. Those who were lately rebels may vote against our views of political wisdom and for parties and measures that we cannot approve; but they will not vote for rebellion nor for anything inconsistent with practical loyalty to the United States. The day for that has gone by. And we must not forget that when we admit them again to the ballot-box, we admit them to all the rights which that involves. If we permit them to vote at all, we permit them to vote *freely*—according to their own judgments, not ours—upon their own responsibility, not ours—and with immediate reference to their own welfare, just as we vote with reference to ours. We have no right to exact from them conformity to our ideas of political right, nor can we require them to adopt our party views or to vote for our party candidates. Within the limits of loyalty, their votes are just as free as ours; and those limits they are no more likely to disregard than we are.

But even if it were necessary to offset the vote of Southern whites, we do not feel assured that it could be done by conferring the suffrage upon the enfranchised slaves. Everything in their past history, everything in their character, and everything in their future necessities, renders it probable, to say the least, that their votes would be mainly influenced by those upon whom they must be dependent, and with whom their relations will be the closest. It is so in every other community,—why should it not be so in the Southern States? It seems not at all unlikely that the admission of the negroes *en masse* to the ballot-box would simply add just so much to the very power we seek to diminish. That those most closely allied with that power think so, is sufficiently proved by the advocacy of negro suffrage in the *Daily News*.

The duty of all good citizens, North and South, who would promote the welfare of the negro race, is to prepare them by education for the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to secure their admission to those rights in each State, just as fast as they are qualified to discharge them wisely and safely, and no faster. Thousands and tens of thousands among them are qualified already; but of the great mass of those who have but just received their freedom, this cannot be said.

Lincoln Memorials—Monumental Art.

Numerous distinct movements are progressing in different parts of the country, looking to the erection of monuments to the late President Lincoln, designed to commemorate alike the wonderful era in which he lived, and the popular appreciation of his public life and service. Among the pending propositions is one for a monument over the honored grave at Springfield, Ill. Another is talked of in this metropolis; and California proposes to excel all other sections in lavish expenditure for a splendid monumental pile upon the Pacific shore.

The occasion is fit not only to call forth a liberal expression of popular regard for the great dead, but to secure that expression in enduring works of art that shall be a credit to the country and the age. The theme is a grand one. Who among American sculptors that loves the Union and its flag can fail to find his genius on fire when he undertakes to develop a monumental design which shall illustrate the thrilling history of the last four years, and record the fame of its central figure—the good man whose firmness, under Providence, carried his country through the perils of a great rebellion, and who fell at last only when his work was finished?

There is danger, however, that this splendid opportunity for national triumph in a peaceful field will be thrown away. It behooves us to take care that our monuments do not become memorials of national ignorance, quite as much as of popular desire to honor the past and its dead. If favoritism, rather than real merit, shall control in the selection of designs, and of the artists to be intrusted with their execution, we shall simply erect lasting testimonials to national shame. London, with many of its specimens of monumental sculpture, should be to us an effective warning. These—the product of favoritism and flunkeyism—ordered in absence of competition, will ever be an eye-sore to all persons of culture and judgment in art. Such favoritism not only results in producing inferior works in specific cases, but dwarfs and discourages true art, by proving that mediocrity, if impudent and bold, can distance decided but modest merit.

We cannot too earnestly urge upon associations and committees interested in getting up these various monuments, the importance of bringing to their aid the highest efforts and skill and genius of the best American sculptors, either at home or abroad. This is to be done by opening wide the door of competition between them all, upon the single point of quality. Let them indicate the sum they are prepared to pay for a suitable design, and its execution in marble, granite or bronze, as seems to them best. Then let them call on all American sculptors to offer each an original design, to be modelled in miniature, and to be accompanied by explanatory notes, specifications as to material, dimensions, &c. If these are examined by a committee of well-known gentlemen, in whose fairness and artistic judgment the public can confide, their award will inspire confidence, and we shall be sure to get something worthy of American genius, at no greater cost than would otherwise be paid for the product of some grave-stone cutter's chisel. In the one case we shall have sculptures that will always be a source of pleasure to cultivated taste, and a school of art to the intelligent but unskilled beholder. In the other, we may expect to see foisted upon us something inferior, at the best, and in all probability something offensive to true lovers of art, and which will only degrade and deprave, instead of elevating the public taste.

Why should we not have Powers and Palmer, Larkin G. Meade, Ives, Hosmer and Mosher, Hart, Ward, and all other American-born sculptors engaged in friendly competition for the prize? Thus may the country secure to itself the best products of its highest genius. If some such plan is decided upon, and put into operation, we shall see the monument funds rapidly augmenting, because subscribers will feel that their money is not to be worse than wasted in the creation of monstrosities in stone.

Stirring up Strife.—An evening cotemporary having reached the conclusion that a *casus belli* is "an event but too probable in the complicated relations and still unsettled questions" between the United States and Great Britain, proceeds to illustrate the numberless grievances of a minor kind, of which we have reason to complain, and which will tend to embitter the coming struggle. These minor grievances include what some nameless writer said, two years ago, about the Southern Confederacy in the *Journal of Mental Science;* what another nameless writer said more recently in the Tory *Quarterly Review;* and what still another said in *Blackwood's* (Tory) *Magazine*. As a specimen of what we ought to treasure up in view of the coming war, we are reminded that one of these Tory writers recently informed the British public that "*the deciduous cypress is a native of the Confederate States of America!*" This was bad enough, no doubt. It showed that the British Tory writer recognized the spurious Confederacy—a very malicious act on his part certainly. But does it not occur to the New-York journalist, that when he condescends to go into a revival of such rubbish as this—rubbish uttered in nine cases out of ten by nameless, brainless, and utterly irresponsible individuals—that he is making more both of them and their stuff than they are worth? We don't think it need aggravate our people, beyond all power of self-control, even if some scientific bummer, writing for a British periodical, did declare the deciduous cypress to be a Confederate plant. It only showed that he was thinking more of the history of the rebellion, than of natural history, when he wrote.

But aside from these illustrations of British malice, it is surely not well for a journal here, which professes to hold itself responsible for its words, to declare, in effect, that we are on the point of an outbreak with Great Britain; or, that, to use its own words, a "*casus belli is an event but too probable.*" If this is true, the trials of the nation are only beginning, and our talk and boastings of peace, are the wildest delusions. Surely the writer who indulges in such statements, can have but little idea of the meaning of words. The imminence of serious trouble, much less of actual hostilities between the two countries, is not even so much as hinted at in any single official communication from either government. The very latest public declaration of Mr. Adams, at the Ocean Telegraph demonstration, was one of friendly, cordial and hearty good will toward the people among whom he resides, as the representative of the United States. That those who have most at stake, materially, in the credit of the country do not believe the belligerent soothsayers, is apparent, if nowhere else, in the quotations of our securities. And this war article of an evening paper is calculated, if not also *intended*, to affect these securities, for the hour, in the home market.

The Fluctuations in Gold.

It is of high importance to the government and the public, to the national finances and the general popular economies, that the price of gold should approximate as nearly as possible to par—(we use the current phraseology.) While at its present rate, or at any great valuation above the issues of legal national currency based on public credit, there is with every day's expenditure a large and unnecessary addition made to the public debt; for our current expenditures and aggregate permanent indebtedness are greater by just so much as the purchasing power of currency is less than that of gold. If, in the future, we pay our debt in coin, we shall have to disburse as many gold dollars as we run in debt paper dollars; and should the principal of our debt become a permanency, the burden of the annual interest upon it (the greater part ultimately payable in coin) will, of course, be proportioned to its magnitude, which is increased in the ratio of the depreciation of government paper. The question affects the entire community, also, in their daily ordinary affairs; for it is impossible to have a stable, definite and satisfactory regulation of the prices of the necessaries of life, and the prices of labor, while the purchasing power of the legal currency, as compared with that of coin, is liable to such perturbations and irregularities as we have been and are still suffering from.

During the pendency of the war, the price of gold in Wall-street was regulated almost entirely by the national prospects in the field. Chancellorsville and Chickamauga sent it up; Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh sent it down. Victory showed the strength of the government, gave us hopes of peace, and opened up a prospect of limiting expenditures and putting a period to the growth of the public debt. Defeat impressed us with the power and vitality of the rebellion, lengthened the duration of hostilities, showed the necessity of greater efforts and heavier armies, and made it appear impossible to put any limitation whatever to the waste of our money and resources, the issues of currency and the accumulation of the national debt. There were other things which had a temporary and partial influence; but a comparison of the great and numberless fluctuations in gold during the last four years with the cotemporary fortunes of our armies in the field, furnishes indubitable proof that the latter was the efficient and almost exclusive power in producing the other. The cause was a sufficient one; for the overthrow of our government by the triumph of the rebellion would have reduced our national currency and indebtedness to a value and position not above that of the Confederacy, while the success of our arms and the restoration of the Union established the public credit and finances upon a sure foundation; and whatever induced the popular mind to take one view of affairs or the other, increased or lessened their faith in the credit of the government and its relation to the basis of credit.

This influence, now, of course, exists no more. So far as the stability of the government is now concerned, that is fixed. Not since its foundation has it been so strong, and possessed of such an assurance of permanent internal peace and unity. A period, too, has been put to the growth of its debt; and now that we comprehend its magnitude, it is known to be easily endurable by the nation, and the actual revenues are seen to be more than sufficient for the payment of the interest as well as the current expenditures.

The influences affecting the so-called value of gold, now for the time being, are different, and complex. They are mainly such as these:—The course of trade between this and other countries; the imports and exports of goods and produce, and the export demand for gold; the quantity of cotton and the other great commercial staples in the South and the prospects of getting them to market; the magnitude of our cereal crops and the demand for them abroad; the supply of the precious metals from our mining States; the financial policy and action of the Treasury Department; the price of our government bonds held in Europe; the maintenance of amicable relations with France, England and Mexico; and the general and political, domestic and foreign, prospects of the nation.

The legitimate action of these things may be for a time affected by speculative combinations or movements. So-called "corners" may be engineered for one purpose or another, by one clique or another, in one thing or another; and no one can doubt their occasional success in temporarily thwarting legitimate tendencies. But these schemes are sure to be quickly dominated and overborne by the laws which determine positive and relative values, by the permanent and predominant laws of political economy.

In the months of March and April last, when the Confederates had four armies in the field, when the prospects of a general peace were certainly not immediate, when our expenditures were enormous, the price of gold in this market ranged from 140 to 150; and ever since then it has ranged over nearly the same limits, with the exception of one or two short lived descents. In the meantime, not merely has the country changed from the turmoil and uncertainties of war to perfect and abiding peace, but its general material, commercial and financial prospects have vastly improved.

Our foreign trade and exchanges are in the most healthy and equable condition; the export demand for gold is not worthy of mention, and from the increasing demand for our bonds abroad, is not likely to increase; the receipts of Southern cotton at this port have risen from two or three thousand bales a week to nearly 10,000 bales, and are growing with great volume; our crops of general cereals are marvelously heavy; the mining developments in Nevada, Colorado, &c., are unprecedented; the policy of the Treasury is discreet, and all its obligations are faithfully fulfilled; our five-twenties in Europe have advanced 20 per cent. since April; our foreign relations are perfectly amicable, and sure to remain so; and the general economical and political prospects of the nation are all that could be desired.

Taking all these things into view, we cannot but look, very speedily, for such a regulation in the price of gold as will at once be of untold benefit to the government and the general interests of the public. For, as Secretary McCulloch in his forcible letter to Mr. Carey, remarked, a "departure from the specie standard, (although for the time being a necessity,) is no less damaging and demoralizing to the public than expensive to the government."

Working a Job Under Difficulties.—Some weeks ago a resolution went through the Common Council to print 25,000 copies of a report of the official proceedings in this city on the occasion of the funeral of President Lincoln. The resolution was broad and indefinite enough to have comprehended the history of man from Eden to Tammany Hall, and it would have been entirely feasible to have made such "report" one or fifty volumes, one hundred or one hundred thousand pages. The Mayor very promptly vetoed the "job," on the ground that, instead of furnishing the public with a historical memoir, the Aldermen intended to lay out a large amount of public money on "piles of printed lumber, never to be read, seldom consulted, and destined eventually for the paper-mill." But did the members give it up so? Not a bit. The veto having laid over the designated time, was squelched by the Aldermen a few days ago. The resolution is now before the Councilmen; at first they were going to rush it through at railroad speed, but some twinges of conscience impelled them to pause, and the matter has gone to a committee—a course which usually indicates either that the subject is to be burked outright, strangled by a refusal to report, or "arranged" by proper conference with persons supposed to be interested. We cannot, of course, predict the fate of this grand paper-spoiling job; but there can be little doubt that it is to go through, and that the lumber-rooms in the attic of the City Hall will in time be filled with such useless stuff as that forgotten report of the Obsequies of Henry Clay—(when the funeral pall was divided by the City Hall soldiery and made into coats for their friends)—of which many thousands of copies were got rid of by the fire on the occasion of the Atlantic Cable celebration. To be sure, the newspapers have long ago given to the people everything worth knowing concerning the late President's obsequies from the White House to the grave, and most people would consider an attempt, at this late day, to make money out of our great misfortune, a matter of bad taste, to say the least; but it seems that a job is to be perfected, and neither Mayor's vetoes nor respect for public opinion are likely to interfere. So we go.

Distress of Soldiers' Families.—There is a wider field now open in this city for the operations of the benevolent and philanthropic than was ever before presented. Thousands of widows and orphans, whose natural protectors have fallen in the war, are imploring for relief. The fund from which the county has supplied a pittance to this much-to-be commiserated class is completely exhausted, and it is estimated that not less than ten thousand helpless women and children are now without any means of support whatever, except such as is derived from public charity. The number of beggars in our streets, many of them children of tender years, has greatly increased within the last few months. The Five Points House of Industry, and similar institutions, are filled to repletion. Our citizens should consider the fact that these widows and orphans have a claim upon them which cannot be disregarded. The lives of their natural protectors have been sacrificed in the defence of the country, and they can rightfully demand something in return. They ask but food and shelter or the means whereby they may obtain them. Some action should be taken, and that speedily, to relieve their necessities, or we shall no longer be able to boast of our unstinted charities. Millions of dollars have been raised to relieve the wants of sick and disabled soldiers; a few thousands would be sufficient to save their families from starvation.

Mexico—Reported Cession of Sonora.—We have news direct from Vera Cruz to-day, as late as the 28th of June. The story is revived of the intended cession of Sonora and other Pacific States to France. The Emperor Maximilian, so it is alleged, is about to issue a decree mortgaging all the vast mining property of these States to the French Government as security for the debt incurred in the regeneration of Mexico. There is no authority given for the story. Repeated denials, official and semi-official, have been given to similar statements on previous occasions. And, before giving credit to the report in its present shape, it is perhaps well to wait for the issue of the promised decree.

Unprotected Females on English Railways.—The inconveniencies of the English railway-car are amusingly illustrated by a fact which has just come to light in the course of a Parliamentary inquiry. It was stated that no officer or employe of a railway will occupy a compartment with a female, unless other passengers are present, for fear of being accused of assault, or some other misdemeanor. Accusations of this sort have become so frequent of late, that gentlemen of character and experience, when traveling in an English car, prefer almost any company to that of an interesting but unprotected female.

The Assassins—Their Execution.—No part of the duty assigned to the Military Commission, at whose hands the assassins received the award of justice, was performed with more satisfaction to the public than that which provided for summary dispatch in carrying the sentence of the Court into effect. The last of the black and horrible record is given to-day. The execution of the four principal criminals was demanded by every consideration of justice, of policy, of public and private security. It had to be gone through with in some fashion; and it was fortunate that it was in hands where needless delays were avoided, and where the arm of the law's executor could not be arrested for an hour beyond that designated for the final close of the tragedy.

We can hardly invite our readers to turn to—much less to dwell upon—the details given elsewhere. All that is worthy of note is comprehended in the announcement that in the case at least of all but one of the more active conspirators, justice has been vindicated, and the final penalty of the assassins' crime has been paid.

The public desire to hear no more of the revolting subject.

The New-York *Express* has the following:

> "The Times says the verdict (in the case of the assassins) is a just one, only 'too lenient' upon the four persons sentenced to death! (What would these people, may we ask, substitute for hanging on one day's notice?)"

The paragraph complained of in the Times is as follows:

> "The justice of the verdict in the case of the conspirators of the 14th of April is such as to command the approval of the whole country, and what is of high importance in this instance—of history. Of the eight culprits, who were under trial before the Military Commission, four (Herrold, Atzeroth, Payne and Mrs. Surratt) are condemned to death, the sentence to be carried into execution this day under military authority, and of the remaining four, three (O'Laughlin, Arnold and Mudd,) are condemned to hard labor for life in the penitentiary, while Spangler is to be confined for six years. There will doubtless be some who, at first view, will consider the sentence, upon the four persons, *last named*, altogether too lenient."

There is a kind of journalism too idiotic to be malicious.

Amusements

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Colville could hardly fulfil his intentions with regard to this establishment during the brief engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watkins. Those artists were pleasant enough in a small way, but a small way was not at that time required. A few years ago it would have been regarded as absurd to play a melo-drama in the dog days. Light, effervescent pieces, such as the Watkins' affect with ordinary success, were the vogue. Now we take our horrors hot. After all, it is easier to thrill than to laugh. To the man who has been puffing through a sweltering day, it is agreeable for a short period to hold his breath. Acting on this hint, Mr. Colville has now engaged Miss Kate Reignolds, and simultaneously produced the spectrality called the "Angel of Midnight." Both the lady and the work are known in New-York; the former having played several engagements at Burton's, and the latter having been produced at the Museum. The lady is an excellent actress. Her education was received in a good school, and she has not forgotten its precepts in the vicissitudes of many country towns. The opportunities afforded in the present play, are to a great extent pantomimic. No one need doubt *that* who passes the theatre, and notices the many seductive portraits which render its entrance so attractive. This, however, is unimportant. Pantomime demands experience more than any other form of art, and Miss Reignold's pantomime is exceedingly good. Such language too as falls to her part, is uttered with feeling and expression. We question if there is another actress in the city who could play the *Angel of Death* so quietly and yet so powerfully.

The play itself is lurid enough. Like many other things it is apt, if partaken of too freely at this season of the year, to give one the nightmare. The mild suggestion of the ancient Egyptian to his guest, that he should remember death, was nothing to the decided kick which mortality receives here. The image of Death is before him from the beginning to the end, and it is kind enough to make pretty little speeches every time it takes a life. Hitherto we have only seen death in the bones. Here we have it in the flesh—and acceptable flesh, too. The idea, however, of the French play is not adequately preserved in this English or American version of it. That idea can be expressed in a sentence. Death, jealous of the triumphs of a young doctor, appears to him, and makes a bargain that thenceforth if two patients are in extremity, one *must* descend to the grave, but that he (the Doctor) may choose which one. Bold and hazardous, yet imaginative, as this idea is, it gains additional force in the denouement where the Doctor's two patients are his bride and his mother. With Death at his elbow, to choose between these is, indeed, terrible. The scene, in fact, is irresistible, But the catastrophe is weakened by some evasiveness on the part of Death—where we least looked for it. The contract is terminated unsatisfactory by the descent of the curtain, and ridiculously, by the ascent of death to regions of immortality. The construction of the play, nevertheless, is so good that it can bear even this strain upon it. There would not be much difficulty indeed in excising the "Angel" part altogether. The action of the piece would not be materially injured by it. This fact demonstrates how freely the original has been followed. Let us add here that the jocose inanities of the first and second acts are almost unbearable.

Several additions have been made to the company, and the "Angel of Midnight" is respectably played. It is a singularly impressive piece, and has evidently struck the temper of the moment. It draws well.

A New Hybrid.—A verse-writer in *The Nation* calls the Sword the "high bride of Justice." We had until now supposed Justice to be properly represented by the femenine gender—whatever the Sword might be; but we live and learn.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Business Enterprise—Confiscation—Negroes Gathering Gold—Murder of a Black Man—A Northern Element.

Newbern, N. C., Monday, July 3.

J. T. Bridge, A. G. Hills and Henry C. Burr, of Boston, have associated themselves with G. W. Perry, a planter of Newbern, for the purpose of establishing a factory to extract tar, turpentine, oil and pyrolignous acid by the new process of destructive distillation of lightwood. Other factories of this kind are to go into operation here, where there is an endless quantity of rich material.

Gov. Holden has appointed a commission consisting of Col. J. M. Heck, Kemp P. Battle and others to proceed to Washington to confer with the authorities on the subject of confiscation. The tide of emigration from the free States having already set in, and as many important sales of real estate are pending the settlement of this question, the best interests of the State require that an understanding should be reached as soon as possible. Hence the departure of the commission. It is, however, believed that there will be no confiscation in North Carolina.

Negroes are making $2 or $3 per day at rewashing the dirt in the North Carolina gold mines, from which gold has been once extracted.

The negro who was hung up by his thumbs for forty hours, near the depot in Raleigh, on Friday last, died soon after he was taken down.

Newbern now contains a large Northern element in its population, and has become the business centre of the State. Cotton and other products from all parts of the State are daily arriving here in large quantities for shipment North, which gives the port a very lively appearance.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Sixth Collection District in Full.

Official Lists of Assessments and Collections.

Interesting Data Statistical and Personal—Peculiarities of the District.

TREMENDOUS INCOME LIST.

William B. Astor's Income One Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

In the management of our Internal Revenue Department hundreds and thousands of officers are charged with delicate duties whose performance demands not only quickness, business aptitude and professional familiarity with accounts, but a sound judgment, a calm head and a love of equity. This is a wide range, and it would be strange indeed if the former head of the department, or the illustrious Chief-Justice of the United States, had been so fortunate as to select only competent and desirable men for the thousands of positions at their command. At all events very many men were appointed whose fitness for office amounted to *nil*, and whose resignations have been cheerfully received by the responsible head of the department. Among those who have held on from the first there are many degrees of excellence; some have been faithful if not accurate, others diligent and prompt if not always effective, others have displayed great executive ability, and have been advanced from posts of comparative obscurity to those of wider range and graver responsibility—while one of the collectors originally appointed, Mr. Wm. Orton, of the Sixth Collection District, has so fully and ably discharged his duties, and evinced such signal knowledge of the infinite ramifications and bewilderments of the law, that the Secretary has been pleased to place him at the head of the bureau, and to locate him in the fever hole of the country, Washington City.

THE SIXTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

of which Mr. Orton was collector, is a remarkable one. Its returns are peculiar, its revenues enormous, and its system complete. With few rare exceptions, the assessors and collectors of the country, and of this city in particular, have been behindhand with their accounts. This has happened partly because the people were dilatory, partly because the investigation of frauds and "insufficiencies" occupied time which should have been otherwise employed, but to a very great degree it was due to the lack of brain and physique in the officers themselves—brain with which to comprehend the mysteries of the law, physique with which to drive work and workmen and secure results. Prominent among the districts whose assessors' lists are ready at the time specified, whose collections are quickly made and promptly reported, has been the Sixth, under Mr. Orton's charge. The collector who succeeded him on the 1st of July is Hon. Maunsell B. Field, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—one of our best known and most respected citizens, whose familiarity with the workings of the department at headquarters renders him eminently qualified to fill the place made vacant by the departure of the new commissioner. His office is at No. 181 West Fourteenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, and although somewhat cramped, compares favorably with the miserable make-shift places occupied by some of his brother collectors. The singular parsimony of the department toward the officers in regard to the fitting up places for work, has brought its normal reward. Confusion worse confounded and troubles without end have so embarrassed the government, that the old system has been abolished, and henceforth, with increased compensation, the officers are to provide such accommodation as the necessities of the district require.

Mr. Field found, upon his arrival, a corps of clerks reared and drilled under the experienced eye of Mr. Orton, and, like a wise man, determined to make no changes. Man, however, proposes and other people dispose and seriously derange the original propositions by their interference. Mr. Orton desires to take the chief clerk of this office with him to Washington, and Mr. Field has been compelled, at the very threshold of duty, to appoint some one in his place. At present the organization of

THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is as follows: Hon. Maunsell B. Field, Collector; Messrs. N. D. Thayer and Chas. P. Johnson, Deputies; Mr. Wm. W. Harder, Chief Clerk, and Messrs. Jos. P. Sandell and Wm. H. Orton, Clerks. In this district the income returns are very large. $20,000 are very ordinary affairs, while $50,000 and upwards are numerous and enjoyably frequent. The various kinds of manufactories also yield an immense revenue, while coal-oil from other districts, vast quantities of which come on permit, go into bond and pay duty here, is a fertile mine of resource. The monthly returns for

THE LAST SIX MONTHS,

kindly furnished us by the office, are as follows:

For January, 1865	$155,892 40	For May, 1865	$158,220 03
For February, 1865	134,174 49	June, 1865	209,893 23
For March, 1865	118,290 73	Estimated annual due	2,000,000 00
For April, 1865	124,415 31		
Total			$2,900,786 19

THE TOTAL ANNUALS

Collected up to date are as follows:

Annual, 1862	$74,671 07	Annual, 1864, licenses	$83,124 88
Annual, 1863	61,256 97	Annual, 1865, estimated	2,000,000 00
Annual, 1863, licenses	729,678 77		
Annual, 1864	917,099 44		
Total			$3,855,830 73

There are all sorts of

MANUFACTURERS' RETURNS

In this district, among them piano-makers, makers of parts of pianos, of furniture, of looking-glasses, &c. There are five large distilleries, eight breweries, several soap factories, and the largest sugar-house in the city. The boiler-makers loom up heavily, and the most extensive saleratus factory this side of China pays its little due at Mr. Field's counter. The returns of the manufacturing branch of industry for the last six months will be found of interest:

January	$50,885 12	April	$70,367 24
Special	18,881 00	Special	60,008 73
February	42,031 30	May	105,329 81
Special	18,138 72	Special	38,672 28
March	56,721 2	June	95,000 00
Special	43,247 7	Special	25,000 00

THE SPECIAL WAR TAX

of 1863, which caused so much howling and squirming among the heavy payers of the land, footed up roundly in this district, of which total we are permitted to publish the following lists of divisions:

1st Division	$30,285 60	7th Division	$38,777 90
2d Division	66,827 20	8th Division	102,792 40
3d Division	32,713 35	9th Division	180,411 40
4th Division	43,999 40	10th Division	198,523 50
5th Division	99,710 55	11th Division	33,680 10
6th Division	309,444 10	12th Division	47,504 10
Total			$1,184,66 950

To which total should be added the following supplemental taxes:

	$31,344
	20,426
	2,817
	1,341
	9,718
	3,189
	745
	$69,589
	1,184,669
Grand total	$1,254,258

Since the opening of the office, there have been received from other districts in bond 905,000 gallons

OF COAL OIL

and naptha. Of this 670,484 gallons were removed for export and of course paid no duty; 38,755 gallons were removed to other districts in bond, and 178,018 gallons were taken out for consumption, and on this a tax of 20 cents per gallon was paid.

The Sixth District comprises the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and is reckoned not only one of the most important here, but in the country; its management requires large experience among men, a thorough knowledge of the real estate and invested property interest, as well as a shrewd judgment of men—for even rich men are known now and then to wriggle and squirm beneath the pressure of the tax. As elsewhere, many frauds have been discovered here. Last year the publication of income lists refreshed the treacherous memories of many a delinquent, and the result to the government was immense. The office, as at present organized, will not fail to sustain the reputation it earned and wore during the administration of Mr. Orton.

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in the same building, at present upon the same floor with that of the Collector, but we believe it will soon be removed to a more commodious suite of rooms above. Mr. John F. Cleaveland, long and favorably known in this city as a hard-working, capable newspaper man, is the Assessor, Mr. Spencer Kirby is his right bower, and Mr. Hicks his left. The following is a list of the regular

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS,

to whom are added at present some fourteen others:

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Division—1. H. Howard Cargill. 2. James G. Byers. 3. Albert N. Francis. 4. George W. Jaques. 5. Samuel T. Lappin. 6. Benjamin R. Shopp. 7. George A. Blakely. 8. Sigismond Lasar. 9. Charles J. Livingston. 10. Hiram M. Stevens. 11. Holdridge Dewey. 12. Charles W. Colburn. 13. George Timpson. 14. George A. Colburn.

From this office we learn that the monthly assessments for the past six months are as follows:

1864—December	$122,503	1865—April	$134,179
1865—January	97,445	1865—May	145,385
1865—February	76,816	1865—June, estim'ed	130,000
1865—March	124,969		
Total			$830,794

The annuals thus far in are:

Annual of 1862	$74,676 07	Annual of 1864	$990,224 32
Annual of 1863	790,935 74	Annual of 1865, est.	2,350,000 00
Total			$4,205,836 13

The enormous increase, year by year, indicates the perseverance and industry of the assistant-assessors, without whose active and constant scrutiny and labor these results would not be found.

The Special Income Tax, under joint resolution of Congress, July 4, 1864, was assessed at $1,236,439 90.

THE INCOME LIST

is of fearful proportions. The labor involved in its preparation, the care necessary to insure its perfect accuracy, and the time consumed in the more manipulative preparation of the documents, are matters with which the public are very little familiar. We have not proposed to publish, for the gratification of an idle or morbid curiosity, the entire income returns, but have given, and shall continue to give, only specimen returns which are of interest to the public, and not a source of annoyance to the parties concerned. The exceeding kindness and courtesy shown us at every office, found their parallel at the office of the Sixth District, to whose officers we are under obligations. The following list contains the names of a few of our fortunate fellow-citizens whose purses are broad and whose fortunes are ample, whose lives have fallen in pleasant places, and who have much more trouble to manage their property than has many a man with "no roof to his hat or sole to his feet:"

Wm. B. Astor	$1,300,000	Cornelius Vanderbilt	$576,551
Otis H. Booth	17,515	Carlos Cobb	14,759
Chas. A. Bristed	16,992	Abram M. Cozzens	26,743
T. C. Chaidarogne	12,801	Wm. Couch	24,589
Firman Cousinery	52,110	Chas. N. Fearing	30,191
Gilbert Davis	12,758	Mrs. A. Gillender	12,878
Matthias M. Danser	13,153	Arthur Gillender	60,820
Aug's Fleming, Executor	22,590	Chas. H. Griffen	15,169
Clement Heerdt	44,629	Woodbury Langdon	25,704
John T. Lord	126,535	Mrs. D. A. Langdon	36,453
Samuel Lord	183,630	Eugene Langdon	30,519
Oswald Ottendorfer	15,320	Thos. W. Pearsall	52,067
Orlando B. Potter	19,667	Thos. W. Pearsall, Executor	15,287
Chas. Rubens	21,400	Byam K. Stevens	17,785
Benj. L. Swan	25,774	B. K. Stevens, Jr.	23,313
B. L. Swan, Jr.	15,352	Joseph Sampson	152,848
Edwd. Schermerhorn	35,135	David G. Thompson	64,846
Geo. W. Taylor	14,211	Irving Van Wart	19,597
John Warren	42,187	Sam'l Willetts	152,233
John L. Caverly	12,988	W. J. Cunningham	19,011
Wm. W. Cornell	40,908	Rich'd T. Edwards	15,308
John R. Graham	13,416	John S. McLean	21,152
Henry S. Moore	15,138	Thos. Porter	16,231
E. F. Brown	14,060	L. F. Ballette	26,349
B. Bownniel	21,879	R. Butler	17,903
J. E. Cooly	13,365	R. S. Clark	25,354
A. DuBois	17,260	D. B. Fuller	90,117
H. W. Fuller	17,665	J. P. G. Foster	36,879
W. H. Frost	18,000	M. Garcia	15,793
F. E. Gilbert	26,795	W. B. Greene	43,414
C. A. Hecksher	81,350	B. R. Hotchkiss	73,245
J. Hoppock	19,985	F. C. Ives	24,192
Moses Lazarus	79,365	J. P. Lapieur	17,880
Jas. Lenox	112,921	H. Laurence	20,538
Jas. Lenox, trustee	60,000	R. B. Minturn	21,312
Anne McLanahan	30,365	D. C. Murray	21,118
R. H. McCurdy	21,160	J. T. Metcalf	25,193
C. H. Marshall	127,112	W. Parker	33,519
J. J. Roosevelt	53,135	C. V. S. Roosevelt	108,759
J. H. Reed	51,472	W. J. Smith	30,679
A. E. Schemerhorn	25,652	S. S. Sands	55,733
W. A. Slingerland	19,400	C. A. Tabbott	50,675
H. M. Taber	46,001	J. Tuckerman	70,350
J. B. Taylor	16,131	H. L. Van Wyck	31,035
E. S. Van Winkle	27,516	E. White	111,657
A. Whiting	36,871	John Auchincloss	23,648
E. S. Ballir	42,719	R. R. Barthold	22,255
S. W. Bass	31,154	L. Bayman	16,333
M. Bird	19,696	J. A. Bliss	32,814
W. Borden	57,269	H. Bruner	15,935
J. E. Bulkley	43,107	T. Christy	58,141
J. E. Bulkley, Ex.	19,198	D. P. Clark	23,072
Alex. R. Walsh	25,493	H. M. Bishop	16,914
H. Yelveston	10,824	S. C. Williams	12,415
H. Aaronson	31,366	B. W. Blanchard	19,665
R. W. Borte	20,853	A. Bomheimer	14,400
J. B. Cronin	43,440	P. E. Coffin	22,419
P. W. Engs	16,846	Jno. J. Donaldson	99,400
E. W. Holberg	16,383	J. J. Greenwood	14,648
D. Knowlton	24,456	O. Hawley	23,861
R. W. Martin, Jr.	46,159	A. Miller	16,684
Max Raeder	26,090	Isaac Odell	65,881
W. Rosenheimer	21,636	Jos. Rudd	23,934
D. Sloane	15,061	J. Struthers	17,112
F. Westray	40,601	Chas. Sauder	44,063
Thos. Barrow	69,264	J. N. Ashmun	44,582
J. M. Brown	72,281	Geo. Brrclay	27,660
Geo. Dexter	19,510	J. H. Dykers	43,064
Lucinda Morgan	24,483	Thos. Hope	16,327
Lucinda Morgan, Executrix	19,407	H. Maillard	18,136
G. D. Post	20,060	G. L. Nelson	19,603
G. D. Post, Executor	90,000	W. Remsen	55,748
Jos. Robb	18,520	G. Richard	24,108
G. Turnbull	37,539	O. H. Libby	26,670
C. Vanderbilt	576,551	H. H. Trenor	33,026
B. Agman	22,970	A. H. Ward	20,000
H. D. Aldrich	32,062	E. B. Agman	16,930
J. Birge	30,016	Chas. Alvernethy	64,297
R. M. Blatchford	49,959	F. Bronson	41,603
Stewart Brown	12,235	B. W. Bonney	22,767
J. D. Bradford, Jr.	106,159	P. R. Brunett	22,118
A. C. Carmon	14,593	W. G. Colwell	21,239
James Clinch	17,090	W. D. Colwell, Executor	12,379
T. Deming	26,614	A. Clark	58,533
Simeon Draper	15,465	C. A. Davis	16,859
Sarah J. Eggleston	10,585	E. Dutihl	25,610
E. C. Frank	12,523	Ch. L. Frost	23,709
Thos. Garner	29,572	F. P. Furnaled	22,914
Horace Greene	13,766	John C. Greene	355,964
Thos. Gentil	58,954	John C. Greene, Trustee	25,000
L. M. Howland	11,109	J. L. Graham	16,831
D. H. Haight	48,776	M. Howland	24,755
Isaac Hendricks	26,003	R. Hecksher	13,400
M. T. Johnson	300,380	Margaret Johnson	14,471
E. G. Kellogg	30,337	Henry Aken	15,007
Arthur Longrove	15,764	H. C. Laylit	12,348
Jno. E. McIntosh	17,673	C. T. Latham	12,683
G. W. McCullum	14,530	A. J. Miller	25,610
G. P. Pollem	14,710	Ed. Oothout	22,201
M. Paulding	16,021	W. B. Post	87,279
J. P. Quinn	19,736	S. Phelibur	42,557
W. C. Rhymlander	68,853	J. W. Quincy	22,587
T. Suffern	47,421	G. P. Rogers	29,848
A. H. Shephard	33,897	W. W. Stone	39,968
A. Southmayd	22,232	J. A. Suydam	19,661
E. N. Tailer, Jr.	21,708	W. B. Skidmore	15,406
W. R. Vermilyea	119,925	J. W. Van Vliet	14,340
A. R. Wetmore	34,609	A. Van Renssaleer	46,476
Kenyon Cox	15,908	Samuel Wetmore	30,606
John A. Clark	32,661	P. S. March	18,325
G. M. Clearman	17,285	J. D. Maxwell	69,646
M. Cohen	18,500	C. A. Meday	20,329
S. S. Constant	60,860	W B. Northrup	34,931
Alonzo Cushman	16,624	J. F. Poston	19,695
J. M. Duel	21,449	J. R. Platt	42,355
W. Dowd	15,458	J. H. Seymour, Exr.	18,692
S. Downing	23,268	W. H. Stewart	22,951
G. W. Eleder	25,664	J. M. Tilford	18,343
G. G. Guilt	27,850	G. W. Todd	15,025
C. L. Hallgarten	19,216	W. B. Toele	39,246
A. W. Hoyt	25,294	G. P. Trigg	20,100
H. Ivison	46,040	S. G. Wheeler, Jr.	55,951
B. Jones	16,563	J. Swiede	30,058
C. Johnson	17,771	G. S. Winants	18,148
J. D. Lewis	26,814	E. Young	29,354
John Lynch	33,040	J. B. Young	21,106

and hosts of poor fellows who have only $10,000, $15,000, and so on.

The income taxes have regularly increased, year by year, and it is expected that the list of this year will be very far in advance of that of last. This office, like that of the Thirty-second District, is an honor to the department, and may well serve as a model to some others whose labors are lighter and responsibilities less grave.

Mr. Stuart Mill's Religious Opinions.

The London *Star* publishes the following interesting letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill:

Clermont-Ferrand, June 21, 1865.

Dear Sir: I very much regret that your letter and telegraph message were not answered as promptly as I should have wished, they having had to be forwarded to me here.

I have no objection whatever to attending meetings of the committee, or even of the electors, other than those which I stated in my answer to a letter which Mr. Chadwick wrote to me on the subject at the request, as I understood, of the committee. But I confess the reason you now give for desiring me to come over and meet the committee operates on my mind the reverse way. I should never, for my own part, think of taking any notice of a charge of irreligion brought by the *Record* and the *Morning Advertiser*. They are ready to bring such a charge against the most pious man in England, if he does not agree in their narrow-minded and thoroughly unchristian notions of religion. And my attending a meeting just at present would scarcely promote the purpose for which you suggest it, since I should positively and deliberately refuse to allow myself to be interrogated on any subject whatever of purely religious opinion. I do this on principle. I conceive that no one has any right to question another on his religious opinions; that the tree ought to be judged, and only can be judged, by its fruits; and I hold myself bound, not for my own sake, for it is my practice to speak my opinions very plainly, but for the sake of future candidates, not to do cry against a person who may be unassailable as a politician, on evidence extorted from his own mouth. The case is different as to my expressed opinions. Whatever I have written and published I stand by, and am ready to defend; and, I defy any one to point out in my writings a single passage that conflicts with what the best religious minds of our age accept as Christianity. The passage which I am informed the *Record* and the *Advertiser* have fastened upon, I maintain to be one of the most religious and Christian expressions of feeling in all recent literature. I am not alone in this opinion. Among many others, one of the most eminent of the bench of bishops declares, in a letter in the *Spectator* of June 17, that the sentence in question breaths the purest spirit of Christian anything that may facilitate raising a religious morality; and the *Spectator* itself, a most religious paper, had said a fortnight before on the same sentence that it speaks the true language of prophets and apostles. Such expressions as these it would not become me to use; but I am not afraid that your judgment, or that of any person who reads the passage and the context fairly, could pronounce it other than Christian in the truest sense. I am not aware that Mr. Mansel's theology is the same thing with religion, or that to say that I will worship no God but a good God is to be an Atheist.

You are at full liberty to make any use you please, public or private, of this letter. I am, dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

J. S. MILL.

Any letter to me had better be addressed to Avignon, as I am about to return there, and from thence, very shortly, to England.

Charles Westerton, Esq.

An Exposure.

I am told that certain dentists in this city, (I know the number must be very limited,) when patients come in and inquire if they administer laughing gas for the extraction of teeth, answer that they do, and then proceed to administer chloroform or ether. They place a cloth over the face of the patient, and then drop the chloroform on the cloth. The effect is the same as if given in any other way. Any one can inhale chloroform who chooses, but I protest against the fraud of giving chloroform, and telling the patient it is "laughing gas" or nitrous oxide. The fraud can easily be detected. Chloroform and ether have a strong and pungent odor, and are repulsive to the lungs.

Laughing gas has *no odor at all*; is perfectly agreeable to the lungs; is always breathed from an india rubber bag, and the patient is not conscious of breathing anything but common air.

There is no wide difference between the effects of laughing gas and chloroform and ether. We know that chloroform and ether are more or less dangerous; no nervous or delicate person can breathe them with safety, and, consequently, nearly all the dentists have given up their use.

Laughing gas is entirely harmless, and the most nervous and delicate can breathe it with entire safety. It causes no depression or reaction in its effects. It increases the frequency of the pulse, (while under its influence,) instead of diminishing it. A feeble or delicate person will often feel invigorated for days after breathing it. We have given it to over five thousand patients up to the present time, embracing all ages, and almost all conditions of health, and without a single accident or the least unpleasant effect, a fact sufficient to prove its safety. Of course, the gas must be made pure, used when fresh, and administered with discretion.

We agree to extract teeth without any pain, or make no charge.

G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

—Advertisement.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

To retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired to a much later period than is generally the case, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

The Mother Can Rely Upon Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Honey Soap,

GLYCERINE SOAP,

DEMULCENT SOAP,

WINDSOR SOAP,

Manufactured by

J. C. HULL'S SON,

No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Upward of 100 different styles

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.

V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It eaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,

General Agents, No. 48 Cliff-st., New-York.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Newell's Perfect-fitting Shirts, Ready made and to order. Undershirts, Drawers, Hdkfs., Gloves Ties, &c., sent C. O. D. E. A. NEWELL, 655 Broadway

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 93 Bowery, N. Y.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 222 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Invisibly Connected Without Damage; the opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; what a comfort. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—SMITH.—At Emanuel's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 1, by Rev. Dr. Greenleaf, GEORGE W. BROWNE and Miss HARRIET A. SMITH, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

KNOWLDEN—LAVENDER.—On Tuesday, July 4, by Rev. Reuel Hanks, at the residence of the bride's father, in Tarrytown, EDWARD KNOWLDEN and MARIA L. LAVENDER, all of Tarrytown.

LAVENDER—MEADE.—On Tuesday, July 4, by Rev. Reuel Hanks, at the residence of Wm. Oallon, in Tarrytown, THEODORE LAVENDER and HATTIE E. MEADE, all of Tarrytown.

WALKER—HAYS.—On Monday, July 3, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Walker, of Calvary Chapel, JOSEPH WALKER and MARY JANE HAYS, both of New-York.

☞ Longford papers please copy.

DIED.

CLITZ.—On Thursday, July 6, IDA, only child of Edward M. and Sarah Clitz, aged 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 35 Charles-st.

CALLEN.—On Tuesday, July 4, at his late residence, at Manhattansville, WILLIAM CALLEN, aged 92 years, a native of Castleblaney, County Armagh, Ireland. For many years he carried on the coopering business in the First Ward of this city.

The remains were interred in Peramus Cemetery, New-Jersey, July 5.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

CONK.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 4, JAMES P. CONK, in the 39th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, in 126th-st., first house west of 2d-av., on Sunday next, at 11 A. M. Relatives, friends, members of Normal and Harlem Lodges, and the fraternity, are invited to attend.

☞ The members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, JAMES P. CONK, and will meet for that purpose at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, at 9 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by R. W. Geo. H. Raymond.

T. W. COWDIN, Master.

DOREMUS.—On Thursday, July 6, HENRY D. DOREMUS, aged 35 years, 5 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 13 Douglas-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Monday, in the 11½ o'clock A. M. train.

DUNHAM.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 7, in Jersey City, WILLIE, son of Wm. H. and Caroline Dunham, aged 1 year, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 354 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GORDON.—At Nethermuir, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, on Friday, July 7, OLIVER KIMBALL GORDON, late of Shanghai, China, eldest son of Oliver H. and Eliza A. Gordon, aged 26 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HOFFMANN.—At her residence, in Stockbridge, Mass., on Thursday, July 6, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH J., wife of Ferdinand Hoffmann.

KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 7, CHARLES WALTON, second son of Charles and Hannah W. Knight, aged 18 years, 9 months and 8 days.

MURDOCK.—At Peekskill, on Friday morning, July 7, FREDERICK WARREN MURDOCK, eldest son of Warren Murdock, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

STOOTHOFF.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, July 7, JOHN C. STOOTHOFF, aged 70 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, and from Grace Church, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, July 4, GEORGE A. THOMPSON, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 Irving-place, in 3d-st., between South 8th and South 9th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, July 9.

None knew him but to love,
None named him but to praise.

TIFFT.—At Charleston, West Va., on Friday, June 30, J. G. TIFFT, aged 60 years, 10 months and 2 days.

His remains will be brought to New-York for interment. Due notice of the funeral will be given in the New-York papers.

R. R. R.

SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

1. If suddenly seized with pain or sickness, the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford IMMEDIATE EASE and exterminate the threatened disease.

2. If suffering from any acute, inflammatory, neuralgic, rheumatic, miasmatic or other disease, whether rheumatism or neuralgia, cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, bilious colic, fever and ague, weakness in the limbs, back, legs, strains, bruises, burns, or any pain or infirmity, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will quickly cure the patient, without occasioning loss of time, change of diet, or the use of other medicines.

3. If subject to headache, sour taste in the mouth, dizziness, sickness at stomach, melancholy, fits, toothache, loss of appetite, general debility, coldness of the extremities, swollen joints, nervousness, restlessness, difficult breathing, asthma, sore throat, coughs, colds, influenza, diphtheria, croup, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, kidneys or bladder, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and quickly cure the complaint.

4. RUBBING THE SPINE.—If afflicted with spinal difficulties, or with diabetes, incontinence of urine, irritation of the bladder, paralysis of the spincter or the bladder, sluggishness of the kidneys, leuchorrhœa, whites, fleur albus, falling of the womb, and other uterine difficulties, Radway's Ready Relief, rubbed the entire length of the spine for ten or twenty minuets, twice a day, will cure the worst cases. We have over 1,000 well authenticated cases, where Radway's Ready Relief, by this method of application, has effected permanent and speedy cures.

5. All who, by exposure to hard service, either military, naval, or otherwise, or by the use of mercury have contracted painful diseases, and those suffering from rheumatism in any form, pains in the joints or limbs, palsy or paralysis, weakness, coolness in the extremities, and all pains and aches, lameness and other infirmities, will be quickly cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief.

6. If the community is threatened with any infectious disease—either small-pox, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fevers, Radway's Ready Relief is the best disenfectant in the world and a sure preventive to those who use it against attacks of these maladies. In cases of inflammation of the bowels, billious colic, painters' colic, or any active inflammatory disease, the Ready Relief will immediately afford ease and comfort. It possesses marked advantages over all preparations of opium, morphine, veratrine and other opiates and narcotics. It lull pains by imparting strength and vigor to the system and arousing the vital energies to a healthful action, instead of paralysing the perceptive faculties and making them insensible to pain. Let those who would live and enjoy health use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

7. To all who are sick and in pain, use the RELIEF. It can do no harm, and will surely do good. Persons who are weak, nervous and debilitated, a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a wine glass of water will do you more good than all the bitters in the world—keep your stomach clean and healthy, your breath sweet, your nerves strong, your spirits happy, your appetite good, and your digestion regular. A dose taken at bedtime will insure calm and pleasant sleep.

This remedy is truly a Family Medicine. It can be used with the positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or uneasiness exist.

It is the cheapest medicine in the world. One fifty-cent bottle contains more medicine, as well as being a superior medicine, than one dollar's worth of the ordinary pain-killers, liniments, &c., of the day.

One fifty-cent bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will do more good, and can be used for more purposes, than ten dollars expended for any other medicine in use.

READ WHAT MRS. WESTCOTT SAYS.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND OTHERS SAY THE SAME.
MRS. WESTCOTT,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE OF WESTCHESTER—READ WHAT SHE SAYS:

"Your Ready Relief and Regulating Pills do our family more good than all the physic and doctors we have had for years. If I have the headache I take Radway's Ready Relief and one of the Pills—in an hour I am all right; if pain in my bowels, Radway's Ready Relief gives me ease and comfort; if rheumatism, I use the Relief; if sore throat or hoarseness, I use the Relief; if neuralgic pains shoot about my body, I stop them with the Relief; if I catch cold, I take the Relief; if toothache, or earache, or faceache, I apply the Relief—in a few moments the most severe pains are lulled. If my children fall and bruise or otherwise hurt themselves, the Relief removes all pain and discoloration of the skin; if they burn or scald themselves, the Relief takes out the fire and relieves them from anguish. I could not sleep without a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief within my reach; so with the Pills, the very moment my stomach or bowels are out of order, one of Radway's Pills is all that I require to restore my system to order and regularity."

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS,
AND AT NO. 87 MAIDEN-LANE.

"YOU MUST 'BLOW IT!'"

The above was the advice of a friend, distinguished more for zeal in our behalf than discretion. "BLOW IT" is a synonym for extravagant and unfounded assertion, with a view to deception and sale. The proprietors of ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS have conscientiously avoided all windy appeals to the public, and ventured only such statements as are founded on truth. They have announced the important fact that the bitters were used in a number of U. S. hospitals, and for the cure of fever and ague proved more efficient than quinine, as attested to by the written certificates of U. S. A. Surgeons, and that so prompt a restorer of appetite and strength with convalescent soldiers the bitters have no equal.

We have asserted their wonderful efficacy for DYSPEPSIA, qualifying our statements, that where the disease had become chronic, relief only could be expected; but in ordinary cases of a few years' duration no failure has come to our knowledge, where the use corresponded with our directions, viz.: to be taken soon after meals, and shortly before retiring to bed at night. Two bottles have effected permanent cures, and we appeal to circular around bottle for attestations from persons of the highest respectability.

As an EXHILARANT BEVERAGE merely, CRIMEAN BITTERS possess a delicate and pleasant flavor, adapted to the most refined palate, and the only exhilarant in the world which is followed by no stupifying reaction; hence, for the debilitated and sedentary, precisely what they need.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

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AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR
OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GOVERNOR OF IOWA,
GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
GOVERNOR OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

If you are interested in the welfare of your poor, crippled soldiers, please read the following:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NO. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1865.

SIR: Your application to the Surgeon-General for one of Weston's Metallic Artificial Legs has been referred to this office, with the indorsement that orders for Weston's Artificial Leg cannot be given.

Respectfully, &c.,
WM. F. EDGAR,
Surgeon U. S. A.,
Acting Medical Director Department of the East.

To AARON M. NICKASON, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Vols., General Hospital, Central Park, New-York.

What the soldiers think, after examining all the different artificial legs:

CENTRAL PARK HOSPITAL, May 6, 1865.

To the Medical Director, Department of the East:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned soldiers of Central Park Hospital, New-York City, having examined the different artificial legs manufactured in this city, wish to obtain Mr. J. W. Weston's Metalic Leg, and herein earnestly solicit of you the favor of your influence in obtaining the same.

Hoping this petition will meet your approbation, we remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Sergt. A. M. NICKASON, 75th N. Y. Vols.
GEORGE BROWN, 94th Penn.
JACOB JELNVERTYER, 47th N. Y.
RUPERT JARVIS, 3d N. Y.
JOHN H. CONKLING, 40th N. Y.
JACOB C. SWIRZER, 22d Iowa.
THOMAS BEATY, 4th N. Y.
THEODORE FRANCIS, 5th N. Y.
CHARLES BURR, 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery.

Since making the above application—to which I have as yet received no reply—I have paid for and obtained Mr. Weston's Artificial Leg, at my own private expense. So far in wearing I am perfectly satisfied with it, and its mechanism and natural motion has even exceeded the flattering opinion which I previously had of it, and I must say that the stub connecting with the leg is the best invention of its kind I ever saw, as you virtually have two legs in one, and I cannot see why the defenders of our country should not be permitted to have the best artificial leg manufactured. Is their judgment a whit inferior to the Surgeons, or is their discrimination so poor that they cannot decide as to the relative merits of each limb?

Sergt. A. M. NICKASON,
Residence Auburn,
Cayuga County, N. Y.

Since the above appeal was sent, the following-named persons have examined the different artificial legs, and have added their names to the above, and most of them have ordered my Leg and will pay their own money.

JOSEPH D. GREEN, Co. E, 7th Md.
JOHN KEEGAN, Co. D, 58th Penn.
PATRICK NEUMAN, Co. C, 69th N. Y. V.
CHARLES LARABEE, Co. A, 142d N. Y. V.
RODERICK A. CLARK, Co. F, 14th N. Y. V.
BARTY McCARTY, Co. K, 170th N. Y. V.
CORNELIUS H. STONE, Co. F, 5th N. H. V.
GEORGE P. CROSS, Co. F, 1st Mass. H. A.
MICHAEL WELSH, Co. H, 47th N. Y.
CAMERON ENGLISH, Co. —
JOSEPH S. LONG, Co. F, 33d Ohio.
MARTIN LEIFERD, Co. I, 124th Ind.
JOHN WILKINS, Broome Co., N. Y.
BENJ. YEAGER, Clinton Hill, Newark, N. J., who has a mother and two children looking to him for support.—See certificate in pamphlet.
DANIEL MEAGHER, David's Island.

He has worn Palmer's leg, and is now wearing my Metallic Artificial Leg.—See his certificate below.

STEPHEN B. ANDREWS, No. 151 Academy-st., Newark, N. J.
E. W. FLOWER, Eighth Michigan V. Infantry.
WILLIAM P. ATTWELL.
GEORGE FITCH, Windsor, Vt.
PATRICK McBRIDE.
ABIJAH STACY, who lives in Kansas.

The Surgeon-General would, doubtless, very willingly permit soldiers hailing from the far Western and Pacific States to order legs of me, (provided they do not come in competition with the *Inquisition* Legs.) As they could be fitted at their homes, the government would save the expenses to be incurred in transportation and board while being fitted with any other artificial leg.

DE CAMP HOSPITAL, DAVID'S ISLAND, May 10, 1865.

J. W. Weston:

SIR: In regard to the merits of your Metallic Artificial Legs, I can say their durability, adaptibility, strength, and simplicity of construction excel all others that I have ever seen. Also for lightness, elasticity, cheapness, and ease to the wearer they cannot be surpassed. I can recommend them to all who are desirous of obtaining Artificial Limbs.

Dr. JAMES A. PHILLIPS.

The above was unsolicited, and I have not even the acquaintance of the doctor. I understand he wrote the above after having seen one of my legs worn for some time by one of his patients, Daniel Meagher, David's Island.

DAVID'S ISLAND, May 31, 1865.

J. W. Weston, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have now worn your Metallic Artificial Leg over three months, and am pleased to state that it has proved entirely satisfactory.

I prefer it to my wooden leg (Palmer's) altogether. It has three great advantages: First, it is nearly two pounds lighter, therefore much easier to get around on and consequently will not tire me out so soon; Second, it makes no noise, and works more natural in the foot on acount of the Rubber Ankle-Joint than any wooden leg; Third, I can take off the foot and substitute a stub, which cannot be done with any other leg that I have seen.

For a farmer, the stub is of more advantage than the foot, for he can do more work without getting tired. In fact, he can do almost as much work as with the natural leg, at the same time he can put on the foot when he pleases.

He can also have two feet and a stub, so that he need never go on crutches, nor leave his work.

I recommend your leg to all who may be so unfortunate as to need one. I am sure they will not be disappointed.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL MEAGHER.

I appeal to the Governors of the respective States not to countenance the injustice practiced upon our soldiers, by the commission appointed by the Surgeon-General who furnish them with inferior artificial legs, when a superior one for the same price can be had, which, by the addition of a stub will answer the purposes of

TWO ARTIFICIAL LEGS IN ONE!

READ MY PAMPHLET!

It contains a petition from soldiers to the Surgeon-General, for the privilege of obtaining my artificial legs, and his refusal, besides affidavits and certificates of soldiers, who are now wearing my artificial legs, and who paid their own money to secure them, declining to get the inferior ones furnished by the government.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
WESTON'S PATENTED METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEG,

Cork-lined, covered with flesh-colored leather, with rubber joints, and without cat-gut cords or spiral springs. It is self-adjusting, makes no noise, does not get out of order, is cheaper and lighter, and will last longer than the wooden legs, and is worn with ease and comfort. A real blessing to everybody so unfortunate as to need an artificial leg.

Send for a pamphlet.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

All persons who have ever worn an artificial leg and wish to try "Weston's Patented Metallic Artificial Leg," can do so on the following terms, viz.: I will fit any one that will come to my office, and they can wear the leg three months. If they wish to return it at the end of that time they can do so, and I will return them their money less thirty dollars. I have never fitted any one at my office that was not perfectly satisfied.

J. W. WESTON,
Office and Salesroom No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NUMBER TWO
OF
THE COTTAGE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BUNCE & HUNTINGTON,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York,
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THE SONG OF THE SHIRT,
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BY THOMAS HOOD.

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LOVE AND PRIDE.
A NOVEL,
By Mrs. GREY.

A story of more absorbing interest, characters drawn more to the life, more stirring incidents and amusing details, has seldom, if ever, been presented in the works of novelists. The whole career of Augustus Hardwase Brass is a marvel of clever impudence, as that of Stealthy Garvish is of cool, diabolical villany, while the heroine's is a noble and beautiful portraiture. The plot is worked out with consummate skill, and every chapter increases the interest, until the work ends in an artistic and happy climax.—*London Times.*

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AND DISCIPLINE,
With the policy and principles of
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By F. A. ROE, Lieutenant United States Navy. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth. $1 50.

A useful manual for the young naval officer. It explains the relative positions and peculiar duties of the different grades of officers and men embraced in the naval service, and is so free from technicalities that landsmen can thoroughly understand its teachings.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CCVIII. for JULY, 1865,
IS NOW READY.

The table of contents is as follows:
ART. I.—THE FREEDMEN AT PORT ROYAL.
II.—MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF PRIMITIVE INDIAN TRIBES.
III.—CHARLES GOODYEAR.
IV.—THE DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF DEMOCRACY.
V.—AMERICAN EPHEMERIS AND NAUTICAL ALMANAC.
VI.—DUTIES ON EXPORTS.
VII.—ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE.
VIII.—SCOTCH THE SNAKE, OR KILL IT?
CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in numbers of about three hundred pages each, containing matter equal to four ordinary octavo volumes.

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EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM K. THORN,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
JOHN RANDALL,
LEVI ONDERDONK,
ELISHA BROOKS,
JOHN A. AMERMAN,
A. M. BININGER,
EDMUND HURRY,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,
CHARLES BUTTS,
WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WM. T. LONGWORTH,
RICHARD C. COMBES,
THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
JAMES BUCHAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

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WM. K. KITCHEN, Esq., Pres. Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEEKER, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. B. GLOVER & Co., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BROS., Louisville, Ky.
JULY 1, 1865.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of
[L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perſons Opening Accounts may Depoſit and Draw as they pleaſe, the ſame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereſt on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchaſe or Sale of the various iſſues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the uſual commiſſion.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000, with authority to increase to $1,000,000. Located at No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

DIRECTORS:

GABRIEL W. COITE,
CHAS. FOX,
JAMES W. DOMINICK,
LEVI H. MACE,
ALBERT DUNG,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,
ALANSON T. BRIGGS,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,
ANDREAS WILLMAN,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
NOAH T. SWEZEY,
JOHN SNIFFEN,
OTTO SCHLOMER.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
GABRIEL W. COITE, President.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held at the office on the 26th June, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN W. LEWIS,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
ALFRED BARMORE,
GEORGE WARNER,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,
SIMON SHINDLER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JAMES S. LEWIS,
SOLOMON BANTA,
WILLIAM MOIR,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
JAMES E. HEDGES,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,
CHARLES F. HUNTER,
JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIS BLOODGOOD,
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
ABRAHAM R. VANNEST,
GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
PETER R. CHRISTIE,
JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
SAMUEL BIRDSALL,
THOMAS J. BLANCK,
CROWELL ADAMS,
HENRY DAVID,
J. G. BLAUVELT,
PETER J. SCHULTZ,
ALBERT MANN,
JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
JOSEPH H. WOOD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the directors, held on the 26th June, MATTHIAS CLARK, ESQ., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

NEVADA MINES.—WE HAVE FOR SALE, absolutely or conditionally, to give time for personal examination, a large and choice selection of the above mines.

We are also prepared to advance, to miners or others who have valuable claims, money for developing the same.

We have in Nevada two practical surveyors, (State officials,) one experienced practical miner, and one thorough and responsible business man, who will make personal examinations and surveys of mines, and search titles, the correctness of all of whose reports we guarantee.

Accurate assays of ores procured at the mines or in this city.

One member of our firm, a resident of Nevada, is now here. We invite the attention of those having or desiring first-class mining property.

CHADWICK, PEASE & CO.

At the office of Chadwick & Co., Bankers, 64 Wall-st.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Joliet and Chicago R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds.

Dubuque South Western R. R. Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,

Detroit and Milwaukee Coupons, and

Detroit and Pontiac Coupons,

Due July 1, 1865, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, less government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
LOWEL HOLBROOK,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

THE BOOKS FOR TRANSFER OF stock of this bank are opened to-day.

R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing-wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.......................................$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE STOCK OF FIRST-class Petroleum Company, at the original subscription price, and part cash, for a house, farm or lots. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY,
Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS,
ALLAN HAY,
Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK,
ASSETS..$1,490,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM OVGERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th of June, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

LOST AND FOUND.

SAIL SKIFF FOUND—ON THE HARLEM River; lead color outside. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. Call on WM. LUNDY, Harlem, 130th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive. By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN EDW. KAHL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st.

A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders, of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE CO. have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.

WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND an extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Divided of Six (6) per Cent., and the government tax, payable on the 10th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.

WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on and after the 12th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., July 5, 1865.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, has been declared this day. By order.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADers' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 10, inst.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—IN an established cash-paying milling business in this city, with the above capital; could use $40,000 to advantage; must be an active, business man. Address, stating where an interview can be had, W. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND forge shops for sale cheap, on very easy terms; doing a large and profitable business, convenient to the city. Buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete and all in good order.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The State and county rights of Gilbert's New Patent Coal-ash Sifter, at great bargains; the cleanest, handsomest, and most convenient coal-ash sifter in use; no dust. R. BLAKE No. Tryon-row.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD MAN, WITH $500, may call and examine a pleasant and profitable office business at No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 30, up front stairs, third floo-

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,250 bags RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of three styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee are required to send in full chop samples of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

Bids may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

Skimmings will not be accepted.

Bidders will please state whether the entire lot of Coffee offered must be accepted or none.

The Coffee to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all, or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this office and depot, until the 10th day of May, 1866, the following articles of stationery:

Letter Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio-post Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle, No. 2.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal Wafers, boxes.
Sealing Wax, best English, small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's, No. 3.
Inkstands.
Paper-folders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap ½ bound, two, three, four, five and six quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. Depot.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required, for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, kegs, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Bailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT MONROE, VA., June 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, July 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this depot with one thousand barrels of best quality kiln-dried Corn Meal, every ten days during the two months ensuing from date of contract, or until further notice. The Corn Meal to be delivered at Fort Monroe, Va., or Norfolk, Va., in clean, well-coopered flour barrels, containing 196 pounds each, net, the deliveries to commence at once.

Bidders will be governed by the conditions usually required by the advertisements of the Subsistence Department, and will furnish with their proposals, satisfactory guarantees that should their bids be accepted, they will at once enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be on hand.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.
Fort Monroe, Va.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE FOR THE supply of fresh beef for the use of United States troops at Fort Richmond, New-York Harbor, for three months, commencing on the 18th day of July, 1865, will be received at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Richmond, New-York Harbor, until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 10th day of July, 1865. The beef to be of first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters—necks, shanks, and kidney tallow, excluded—and to be delivered at Fort Richmond, New-York Harbor, at such times and in such quantities as may be required. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef, to be delivered under this contract, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel, or hock joint.

Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. T. P. McELRATH, Fifth United States Artillery, Office of the A. C. S., Fort Richmond, New-York Harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of fresh beef."

Two sureties in the sum of $5,000 each, will be required for the faithful performance of this contract.

Proposals will be opened in the office of the A. C. S., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 10th day of July, 1865.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject all bids which he deems extravagant.

The oath of allegiance, together with a copy of this advertisement must be appended to each proposal.

(Signed,) T. P. McELRATH.
First Lieutenant U. S. Fifth Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 23, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO transport the government freight at so much ℔ barrel, foot, pound or head, according to kind and descriptions, from New-Orleans to Mobile, Pensacola and intermediate posts, and when practicable, from Mobile to Montgomery and intermediate points. The bids to be for steamers and sailing vessels. The St. Joseph-st. Railroad will be considered in the proposal; if arrangements can be made it will be placed under control of the contractors, and the stores will be delivered at the railroad in New-Orleans or upon the levee, if to go by sea.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO BRICK MEN.—SEALED PROposals will be received until July 10, 1865, through the Post-office at Flushing, Long Island, for one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) hard sewer brick. The brick must be all sound and the best quality, delivered on the Dock at Flushing. The contractor will state the price per thousand, and if he can deliver them. Terms of payments cash on delivery on the Dock, if accepted by the Agent or Engineer. Address WM. E. MITCHELL, Agent, Flushing, Long Island.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying hay for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any Pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, from the 12th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the amount required to be delivered during the intervening days.

The hay must be timothy, of good quality, securely baled, subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. Each proposal to be entertained must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, ——— B———, of the city (or town) of ———, county of ———, State of ———, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such an amount of Hay, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at — cents per pound, gross weight.

———————————."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——————— ———————,
——————— ———————."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Hay." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, or their bids will not be considered.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR., in which SAMUEL D. BRADFORD is the special partner, will terminate this day by its own limitation.

HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, JR.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of New-York relative to limited partnerships, under the name or firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic dry goods, and other merchandise generally, upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general parties interested therein are HERNY BOWERS, who resides at Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, JR., and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partner interested therein is SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, who resides at West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and as such special partner has contributed to the common stock the sum of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it will terminate on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

HENRY BOWERS,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, JR.,
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM,
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

No. 47 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, 1st July, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of COLGATE & HOFFMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JAMES B. COLGATE,
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
JOHN B. TREVOR, (Special Partner.)

The Specie and Bullion business heretofore conducted by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, will be continued by

TREVOR & COLGATE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE this day taken into partnership my brother, Mr. EUGENE WINTHROP, and will continue the brokerage business in foreign exchange, gold, government securities, &c., under the firm of GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP.

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

GEO. L. JEWETT HAS BEEN ADMITted a partner in our firm, with an interest from the 1st of January last.

T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, against D. H. DUNCAN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.] To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated June 10, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS*
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, *against* D. H. DUNCAN and JOHN DOE, comprising the firm of D. H. DUNCAN & CO., Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.) 50 cent U. S. Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 106 Broadway, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars with interest on $5,000 thereof from May 1, 1865, and on $10,000 thereof from the 5th day of May, 1865, besides the costs of this action.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated June 9, 1865. No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES JOHNSON, Plaintiff, *against* ELLEN C. JOHNSON, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, on the 9th day of June, 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

[U. S. Rev. Stamp canceled June 9, 1865.]

JOSEPH T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED June 9, 1865. je10-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.

je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without the knowledge of the patient, under Nitrous Gas, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., at 50 cents each, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Hallock, Baldwin and Gilchrist. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

FOR SALE.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR SALE—AT THE METROPOLITAN REAL Estate Office, No. 40 Dey-st., by GEORGE R. JAQUES, a fruit farm of 82 acres; extra productive grass farm of 85 acres; also, a farm of 34 acres, 50, 70, 89, 75, 104, 200 acres each; either of the above will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Also, pleasant cottages near the depot, at $1,000, $1,400, $2,000, $2,500, $3,300, $4,000, $5,000, to $10,000 each; locations good; neighborhoods unexceptionable. Also, within 20 miles of New-York, a beautiful country seat; buildings complete; view fine; magnificent scenery; 40 acres of choice land; price $15,000; great sacrifice.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and hedges. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINGREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HUNTINGTON, Long Island, a modern built house, containing eleven rooms, water, range and boiler in the kitchen, all in good order; half an acre of ground attached to the place, on which there are good grapes and some small fruit trees; also, a good stable on the premises; the place is well shaded; will be sold cheap. For further information, apply to GEORGE COX, No. 313 Washington-st., near Duane-st., New-York.

SEA SHORE FARM FOR SALE—38 ACRES, 34 tillable, balance woodland, on the south side of Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad depot, and within one hour of New-York, with a front of about 800 feet on the water; superior soil; view unsurpassed; neighborhood unexceptionable; boating, bathing, fishing, yachting, duck-shooting, &c., at the door; price $12,000; terms accommodating. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 40 ACRES, situated near Parsippany, Morris County, N. J., five miles from Morristown. The land is nearly all tillable and in a good state of cultivation; has a good variety of fruit; house and buildings are all in good repair. It is in a very healthy locality and within 15 minutes' drive from Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $4,000; terms easy. For particulars inquire of A. D. TAPPEN, No. 102 Warren-st., New-York, or JOHN CLASS, Morristown.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVINGSTON offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIDENCE of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT country seat, half-way between Madison and Morristown, on Morris and Essex Railroad; large mansion, and 20, 46, 80 or 160 acres; all delightfully situated; carriage-house, barns, stable, &c., in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or S. EDDY, Morristown.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM AND FACTORY PROPERTY, 500 acres, large mill, good water power, mansion, 30 dwellings, store, extensive buildings, 6,000 peach and 200 cherry trees and other fruits, valuable stone quarry, for sale cheap, on easy terms. Also, a large number of farms and country seats, various locations, sizes and prices. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NICE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN, two lots 50x100 feet, and frame house filled in with brick, front and rear piazza, marble mantels, &c.; ground laid out with all kinds of fruit and flowers; possession at any time; price $7,000. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., containing 23½ acres, with good two-story dwelling and outhouses; never-failing brook on the place; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS NEAR FULTON-AV., to be sold or exchanged for a desirable house.
J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.
Builders can purchase, paying in building house upon adjoining lots.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE southerly side of 64th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in 38th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.— One hundred lots, between 95th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT RYE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, situated near the Sound, and half a mile from Portchester depot; good garden and stable; the use of a horse, wagon and harness, and also a cow are included; rent $150 per month. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE AT SING Sing, with ¾ of an acre; fine view, pleasantly situated on State-st. terrace; newly repaired and painted; gas, range, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 44 PARK-PLACE, running through to No. 39 Barclay-st., four lofts, each 25x160 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SEVEN FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, at Yonkers, in good localities, from ½ to 2½ acres; rents from $80 to $350 per month; also, board for two persons. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET FURNISHED—A HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 6th-av. $250 per month. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COUNTRY FURNISHED residence; 6 bedrooms at least, pleasantly located, near the city, and with stables for three horses and carriages. Apply at WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

MANSION HOUSE BROOKLYN—A FEW very desirable rooms have just been vacated in this hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, with board; location most desirable. Apply at No. 8 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL BE RECEIVED, July and August, at Hudson River Institute; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A lady having a handsome residence on the Hudson, about two hours from the city, would take into her family a few children, with or without nurses; plenty of shade and elegant play grounds. Apply to
ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with good board at Center Moriches, (Southside,) L. I. Address HAMILTON ROBINSON, as above.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two infants and girl, near New-York. Address R., Box No. 5,419 Post-office, stating terms.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

"DOES CANCER RESULT FROM HEREDITARY TAINT?" I ANSWER NO!!!

Prof. ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

"THE KNIFE NEVER DID CURE CANCER AND CANNOT BE CONSIDERED A CURATIVE AGENT."

I RELY UPON MEDICINES THAT NOT ONLY REMOVES THE DISEASE QUICKLY BUT ALSO ERADICATES THE CAUSE THAT PRODUCES IT

WITHOUT PAIN OR INFLAMMATION.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S

HOME FOR THE SICK,

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

To enable my numerous gentlemen patients from the country to visit me in the city for treatment at a moderate expense, I have organized an institution with sixty (60) comfortable, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, from SIX to TWELVE DOLLARS PER WEEK, with EVERY REQUIRED ATTENTION, convenient to all lines of travel, and but a short distance from my office.

I have also provided in a pleasantly situated and WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, similar accommodations for my numerous LADY PATIENTS FROM THE COUNTRY, where they will be under the CARE OF LADY ATTENDANTS.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery and of Theory and Practice in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S MEDICAL OFFICE for the treatment of SURGICAL DISEASES, CANCER, FISTULA, PILES, CATARACT, CALCULUS, DISEASES OF THE BONES, ULCERS of every description, TUMORS, every form of DISEASE OF THE EYE, BRONCHIAL AND CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, POLYPUS, (nasal and uterine,) STRICTURE of every variety, etc., BY HIS IMPROVED METHOD OF PRACTICE, is at No. 22 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST., between FIFTH-AV. and BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Patients out of the city desiring advice, may address Dr. Robert S. Newton as above by letter.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, BASED on years of experience, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Author of that popular medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	………
ENGLAND—building	3,430	………
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	………
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's steamship VIRGINIA, LEWIS, Master, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents,
No. 71 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	July 8
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	July 19

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS. "BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River. Cabins, $90, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 6 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT REDUCED TO 15 CENTS PER FOOT.

PASSAGE—First-class, $40; Second-class, $30; Steerage, $20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
REGULAR WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
Capt. CARPENTER,
will commence taking freight on Wednesday morning, and positively sail SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 15.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.

The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

Regular United States Mail line of new and first-class steamships.

The ALHAMBRA, Capt. BENSON, will be dispatched from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 8th July, at 3 P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The GRANADA will follow on Saturday, 15th July.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
LOUISA MOORE
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M. Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION will follow Saturday, July 15.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The Steamship ARIADNE will succeed the HATTERAS, leaving from the same Pier on the 12th. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer PILOT BOY, Capt. THOS. F. MARSHALL, will leave Pier No. 35 East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 3¼ P. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Northport at 5 A. M., stopping at Whitestone at 8½.

No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent,
No. 69 South-st.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT WHITE STONE AND GREENWICH—The steamboat JOHN ROMER will leave Pier No. 26, East River, (Peck-slip) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M., Sunday.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:55 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

ARE PREPARED TO FIT OUT
STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS,
RIVER STEAMERS, YACHTS
SLEEPING COACHES, HOTELS, CHURCHES,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
with
BEST HAIR MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS,
TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CHAIR AND SOFA CUSHIONS,
DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, BRUSSELS
AND VELVET CARPETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Orders in this line are solicited from all parts of the country. They will be executed promptly, and at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SIX THOUSAND POUNDS NEW DARK-BLUE kersey and flannel army clippings, for sale by A. P. HARD, wholesale paper dealer, 44 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ALWAYS COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.

Nasen's Ventilator, 30,000 feet of pure cool air per minute.

AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
EUSTACHE BAUDIN;
OR, THE PRIDE OF BIRTH.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TONY DENIER
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
PROF. COSPORESS, PHILOSOPHER AND MAGICIAN,
will perform in his wonderful
FEATS OF MAGIC.
TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES,
captured and brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, are now disporting in
MAMMOTH GLASS WHALE TANK,
the only specimens to be seen alive.
NOW IS THE TIME
to see these wonders, as
THEIR LIVES ARE UNCERTAIN.
GEORGE, the great WHALE CAPTURER, will enter the WHALE TANK at 10:45 A. M., 3 and 7:15 P. M.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 21 FEET LONG.
A HORSE AND RIDER CONVERTED INTO STONE,
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
A GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION,
FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.

A portion of the Connecticut Charter Oak, Seventh District Draft Wheel, Fat Woman, Giantess, Circassian Girl, Living Otters, Seals, Grand Aquaria, a Million Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, July 10—Opening of the Summer season,
A GRAND SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE CHARMING ARTISTE,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
who will appear
THIS EVENING
in the highly sensational play of the
ANGEL
OF
MIDNIGHT;
OR,
A DREAM OF LOVE AND DEATH,
in which she so beautifully and powerfully impersonates the five characters of
MIDNIGHT,
JUSTICE,
LOVE,
VENGEANCE,
and MERCY,
Supported by a full and powerful company.

THE FAKIR OF VISHNU
Appears at the
NEW GERMAN THEATRE,
(Opposite the Old Bowery Theatre,)
On MONDAY EVENING, July 10,
And every evening during the week.
150 beautiful presents
GIVEN AWAY
Each evening.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid staunch steamers LAC LA BELLE and NORTHERN LIGHT, will sail on PLEASURE EXCURSIONS to the Upper Lakes on the following days, leaving Cleveland at 8 o'clock P. M.

LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING.		NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH.	
Thursday	June 22	Tuesday	June 27
Thursday	July 6	Tuesday	July 11
Thursday	July 20	Tuesday	July 25
Thursday	Aug. 3	Tuesday	Aug. 8
Thursday	Aug. 17	Tuesday	Aug. 22

These steamers were built expressly for the route, are fitted up with every care for the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers, and are provided with careful and efficient officers.

The route is acknowledged to be the finest for health and pleasure on the continent. The round trip comprises a distance of about 2,000 miles, and is full of variety and interest, which, with the cool and invigorating atmosphere, render it all that is desirable for a Summer trip for recreation and pleasure.

State-rooms can be secured for the round trip, and further information by applying to
ROBERT HANNA & CO., Agents,
Cleveland, Ohio.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the new and magnificent steamers
METEOR and PEWABIC,
will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.

For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The new and elegant steamer MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY, at 7:30 A. M., touching at 30th-st. at 7:45 A. M., commencing July 2, 1865. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock; Cornwall, 2:15; Cold Spring, 2:30; West Point, (Cozzens') 2:45; Haverstraw, 3:30; Sing Sing, 4; Tarrytown, 4:30; Dobbs' Ferry, 4:55; Hastings, 5:05; Yonkers, 5:30. For particulars apply to JAMES R. RADFORD, Nos. 45 and 47 Jay-st., near West-st.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands*, *Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, PRINCETON, MASS.—This favorite resort, situated in one of the most delightful and accessible parts of New-England, is now open for boarders and transient visitors. Send for circular.
M. H. BULLARD.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON THE SEA-SHORE, 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat, fine groves, fine, safe sea bathing, fishing, sailing, beautiful scenery and good table, $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, is now open.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.

USE SCHULTS' WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.

The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural and without injury to the skin. No toilet is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, 50 cents.
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ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.

ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,
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A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

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with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack
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COMPRESSED YEAST.

COMPRESSED YEAST.
Superior to Bakers' or Brewers' Yeast.
Makes whiter lighter and better Bread.
Always ready, for use and never sours.
Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

One pound of Flour with COMPRESSED YEAST will go as far as 1¼ lbs. with any other yeast, and make better Bread. Housekeepers who will use it once will never use any other in preference. Every respectable grocer has the COMPRESSED YEAST for sale.
M. ELLINGER, Manufacturer,
Nos. 317 to 331 West 18th-st.,
Between Tenth and Eleventh avs.

THE TURF.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8.
Lessee and Manager………WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, July 8, 1865.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
will close her very triumphant engagement of
OVER SIXTY CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS
WITH
FANCHON THE CRICKET,
being positively its
FAREWELL REPRESENTATION.

The cast will comprise the following artists: Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. W. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Holmes, Rendle, Danvers, Burke; Misses Farren, Mary Wells, Skerritt, Burke, &c., &c.

On MONDAY next, July 10, after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the first time in America, a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY,
(his first appearance in America) as
SHAWN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
(first appearance in New-York) as
ARRAH MEELISH.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
APPOINTMENTS AND ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ENTIRELY NEW,
and by the most eminent artists in their several branches.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF THE POPULAR
WALLACK-DAVENPORT COMBINATION.
The truly eminent artist
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT……as……BILL SIKES,
AND
MR. J. W. WALLACK…as……FAGIN, THE JEW,
in the celebrated drama of
OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST, OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST.

MONDAY—An entire change of programme. A grand double bill will be presented, consisting of Tom Taylor's most successful Comedy, entitled
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
Mr. J. W. WALLACK……as……JOHN MILDMAY
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT…as……Capt. HAWKSLEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE……as……Mrs. STERNHOLD
with, for the first time here, Douglas Jerrold's beautiful Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
WILLIAM……………Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
SUSAN………………Miss ROSE EYTINGE
In the course of the drama, Mr. DAVENPORT will sing two songs and dance a sailor's hornpipe.

WINTER GARDEN.

Manager……………Mr. William Stuart
Stage Manager……………Mr. J. G. Hanley
SATURDAY EVENING, July 8.
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT
OF
MISS HOSMER'S
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.
This evening will be presented the historical drama entitled
MARY TUDOR.

Mary Tudor	Miss Hosmer
Gilbert	Mr. Barton Hill
The Jew	Mr. John Dyott
Fabiano	Mr. C. Walcot, Jr
Simon Renard	Mr. S. Chester
Jane	Mrs. Walcott

To conclude with Colman's beautiful comedy entitled the
JEALOUS WIFE.

Mrs. Oakley	Miss Hosmer
Mr. Oakley	Mr. Barton Hill
Major Oakley	Mr. John Dyott
Harriet Russet	Mrs. Chester
Toilet	Miss Fannie Prestige

Doors open at 7¼. Overture at 8 o'clock.

SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION

TROTTING MEETING,
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JULY 11,
AND LASTING THREE DAYS,
when the following
GREAT TROTTING PURSES
will be given, closed with the following entries:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, July 11.—A purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for stallions, bar George Wilkes, filled with the following:
J. B. Murray's Andy Johnson.
A. W. Mann's Mount Vernon.
T. Cregan's Harry Clay.
W. H. Woodruff's b. g. Young Morrill.
D. Mace's Ethan Allen.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, July 12.—A purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for all horses.
W. H. Meade's ch. g. John Morgan.
T. Cregan's bl. s. Harry Clay.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
D. Mace's b. s. Ethan Allen.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, July 13.—A Purse of $1,250, two-mile heats, in harness, for all horses.
J. W. Holcomb's Lady Sherman.
W. H. Meade's ch. g. John Morgan.
T. Carpenter's b. g. Stonewall Jackson.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
D. Mace's b. s. Ethan Allen.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO SINGER for a quartette choir in an Episcopal Church 50 miles from New-York. To a competent person, the salary will be made satisfactory. Address T. WHITTAKER, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND piano, as good as new; a superior instrument; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply at No. 5 Great Jones-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, experienced in teaching, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to travel or go into the country with a family for the rest of the Summer, as private tutor. He respectfully refers to the following of his former patrons: F. H. Walcott, Esq.; Chas. E. Butler, Esq.; Peter Kemble, Esq.; Mrs. Lewis Livingston, Douglas Robinson. Mr. Bixby's address is North Orange, N. J.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, WEST POINT graduate; salary liberal; several music teachers for superior schools, ladies and gentlemen; also, several for classics; French lady for N. Y. City, one for Brooklyn and and one for Philadelphia. All who seek positions should have "Amer. School Institute's" Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS OR traveling companion, by a lady who teaches English, French, and music; highest references exchanged. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 57, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS teacher of the English branches, Latin, German, French and music. Address S., Box No. 17 New-Brunswick, N. J.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE—MATTRESSES, Bedding, Looking Glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call. Save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

FEARFUL MARINE DISASTER.

Burning of the Ship William Nelson from Antwerp.

Probable Loss of Four Hundred Lives.

THIRTY KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SAVED.

The Merchants' Exchange of this city bulletins the following:

"The ship *Wm. Nelson*, Capt. SMITH, from Antwerp June 4, of and for New-York with passengers, was burned on the banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About thirty of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. John, N. F. The boats, with crew, &c., are missing, and it is supposed that 400 lives have been lost."

SECOND DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 7.

Capt. AITON, of the steamship *Moravian*, gives the following statement:

The Associated Press boatman, at Cape Race, reported that the steamer *Meteor*, belonging to J. & W. STEWART, arrived at St. Johns on Friday with forty of the passengers and crew of the ship *Wm. Nelson*, taken from the burning wreck on the Banks of Newfoundland. The *Wm. Nelson* sailed from Flushing for New-York with German emigrants on board. Before the *Meteor* reached the burning vessel, all the boats had put off full of passengers and crew, but none of the boats had been heard of. As far as Capt. AITON could learn there were upward of four hundred passengers on board when the vessel sailed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The consignees of the ill-fated vessel are Messrs. WHITLOCK & Co., of No. 48 Burling-slip. They state that she was a regular packet ship, plying between this and other ports. She was considered a first-class vessel, was rated A. 1½ American Lloyds, and was of 1,039 tons register. She was built at Somerset, Mass., in 1850, and was valued at $50,000, being insured for about $15,000 only. She left this port on the 27th October, 1863, bound for Panama with a cargo of coal. Thence she sailed for the Chincha Islands, where she loaded a cargo of guano for Antwerp. From the latter port she sailed on the 4th of June, under the command of Capt. LEVI SMITH, with a cargo of 600 tons railroad iron, bound for New-York. No list of passengers has been received by the consignees.

FROM GEORGIA.

LOYAL MEETING IN SAVANNAH.

Great Turn Out of the People—Address of the Newly Appointed Provisional Governor.

From the Savannah Republican, July 3.

Agreeably to the announcement made in the newspapers Saturday, and in response to the invitation of the City Council, who invited Gov. JOHNSON to address the citizens of Chatham County on the state of the country and the future of Georgia, the theatre was crowded to excess on Saturday evening by an appreciative audience to listen to Hon. JAMES JOHNSON.

On the stage, which was devoid of all decoration, the scene shifters had set a very appropriate scene representing the interior of a Grecian temple. Among the prominent citizens present on the stage were his Honor Mayor ARNOLD, accompanied by Aldermen VILLALONGA, BRIGHAM, LACHLISON, ROBERTS, LIPPMAN, together with WYLLY WOODBRIDGE, the new Collector of this port, Rev. J. MCREA and Mr. J. M. MILLS. The military were represented by Gen. S. L. WOODFORD, Gen. FESSENDEN, and Maj. W. C. MANNING, Superintendent of Schools, and one or two staff officers whose names we failed to learn. About 8 o'clock Mayor ARNOLD stepped forth, and in a few graceful remarks introduced the Governor, who was received with great applause, and proceeded to speak as follows to the vast audience:

THE ADDRESS.

I appear before you this evening to solicit your attention to your condition, and to suggest a mode by which you will be enabled to extricate yourselves from your present unhappy condition. After a bitter conflict of four long years between both sections of our country, in which each displayed great courage and gallantry, we find ourselves overcome by superior numbers and resources. The people of the Confederate States find themselves without government, Legislatures, or judges, deprived of civil government, yet held by the military authority of the United States, not as territories or as provinces, but as revolted States.

The Governor said [illegible] rebellion we had been deprived of [illegible] civil government, but President JOHNSON was to-day doing all in his power to restore civil government to the Southern States; but his efforts would prove futile and impotent without the aid of the Southern people; but he apprehended the people of the South were ready and willing to coöperate with the United States in the great work of reorganization. There is a proper way prescribed by the Executive of the United States in the oath of amnesty, made so as to distinguish between friend and foe, and to separate the black sheep from the white. Every one is to take this oath to entitle them to become voters. There is no escape from it. Every individual must take it. The question which now presents itself for our consideration is, shall we continue in our present condition or take steps to return to the Union? If we return, the oath is to be taken by us, not for the purpose of annoyance or humiliation, and when the oath has been taken, and in return, pardons have been granted, those persons can organize a State Government, and avail themselves of all its benefits. Many persons have already taken the oath of amnesty, but the ruling at Washington is that the last one prescribed by the Executive must be taken by each voter, and many are making the inquiry why this second oath is made necessary.

I did not know that this question was mooted till I arrived in Savannah. This evening I have had time to investigate the subject, and I think I have ascertained the real reason. The Proclamation of Amnesty issued by President LINCOLN in 1863 or 1864—the exact date is not important—(a voice—it was in December, 1863)—operated legal terms upon all offences and misdemeanors done and committed previous to that date. But the war continued after that time; the citizens were still in revolt against the government; their armies still remained in the field; and those at home were succoring them. These subsequent acts the proclamation of President LINCOLN did not cover. These offences must still be accounted for. Thus a new oath is required, and the citizens must take it in order to cover the whole ground, place themselves in good standing with the government and obtain complete protection of property. Now, when an individual not excepted in the proclamation takes the amnesty oath, he at once becomes a citizen again, and acquires all the benefits of loyalty; his property is free from confiscation, his person exempted from arrest for participation in the rebellion, and he can go to the polls and cast his ballot.

There are certain exceptions made in the proclamation, not of individuals, but of classes, for the purpose of reaching obnoxious individuals, but I assure you this discrimination is not for the purpose of inflicting penalties upon all, and is not a measure of sweeping proscription. It is used simply as a means of separating the guilty from the innocent. Those within the exceptions can make special application for pardon, and I feel confident that nine-tenths of those within the excepted classes will be pardoned. The clemency of the government is wide-sweeping, and awaits the return of nearly all with open arms. When that is done, my instructions are to proceed at once, a sufficient number having taken the oath, to convene a convention of the people. My request is that you aid me in this particular, and when the convention shall have met, it will proceed to form a constitution for the State adapted to the new order of things; will provide for the election of a Governor, for members of the Legislature, Judges of the courts and other civil officers. When this machinery shall have been put in motion the functions of my office will have been discharged. I have been appointed simply to enable you to form a government. It is not my province to administer law or make laws, but simply to convene a convention of the people. Objections are often urged against the taking of this oath. It is objected that by the oath we swear to support all the proclamations relating to slavery, and that these proclamations declare that the slaves in the revolted States shall become free from and after a certain period, unless the people of those States return to their allegiance. From information, I presume something over 100,000 slaves—the exact number I do not know—have been enlisted in the armies of the United States, and that others, male and female, have abandoned their former owners and are now under the power and within the control of the United States. I apprehend that no person of considerate judgment entertains the opinion for a moment that the government will ever return these people, thus enlisted and under their control, to their condition of original servitude. The Government of the United States must necessarily come in conflict with the relations which existed previously between them and their former owners. Some new course must be taken with them. What that shall be, it is difficult to suggest. The question is a large one and full of difficulties. Again, a resolution was adopted by both houses of the last Congress of the United States declaring that slavery or involuntary servitude should not exist in the United States, except for crime, and that Congress might enact laws to carry this into effect. This was passed as a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and now awaits the ratification of three-fourths of the States by convention or in legislature, to become part and parcel of the constitution. It has already been adopted by twenty-five States, and the votes of only two more are necessary for its constitutional ratification. This question is now being made an issue in the State o Kentucky; and New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia will, no doubt, accept the amendment, which will secure the necessary number of States. It will then make no difference to you or to me how Georgia shall act in the premises, for without our ratification it will become the fundamental law of the land.

Now I call your attention to certain powers of the President and Congress. The President is authorized by the constitution to command the military forces of the United States to suppress insurrection and to repel invasions. The writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended in case of rebellion, and Congress has power to make captures by sea and by land. War has existed between the United States and the South within the meaning and purview of the constitution; it was a rebellion—too large for an insurrection. The President, by virtue of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, had a right to make captures—to seize horses, to take property—he had a right to capture our soldiers, to make prisoners and to release them on parole or not. We could, under our right as belligerents, do the same thing—it was a right of war. It follows, as a legal sequence, that the President had the power to capture a negro, to hold him in custody, to detain him, whether considered as property or a person. The President acquired an authority over persons and property which he could not exercise in time of peace. It was a latent power, a war power, and by virtue of this power to command the armies of the United States, he issued that proclamation as a rule of war, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion. The slaves, upon the surrender of our armies, were captured, legally if not actually—in law it makes no difference whether they were actually captured or not—and to-night, by virtue of that proclamation, they stand emancipated. I state this to be my opinion as a lawyer, and as a lawyer, I state that, in my opinion, such will be the decision of the Supreme Court.

I could wish myself that such had not been the case, and that the change had not been thus violently and abruptly made. But slavery, in any event, is gone, and gone forever, and I have no tears to shed or lamentations to make over its departure.

What other objection is there? In that oath we swear to support the constitution and the Union. Some object that we cannot live in the Union again in friendship. Why not? There may be some animosity still at the North, where there are, as here, many bereaved families, and unpleasant reminiscences of the war. But must we always live as Jews and Samaritans? And shall we allow the people of the North to outstrip us in liberality? I have lately been among them, and I have been treated always with kindness. I saw no manifestation of unkind sentiments. The only adverse feeling I saw manifested was in regard to the treatment of Federal prisoners at Andersonville; and mankind will join, and we will join them in denouncing that as the most atrocious of cruelties. But no such stigma should rest on the South, for her people had nothing to do with it. The stigma should not rest upon the Southern people, for though they were on the outside they were yet prisoners as much as those that were within.

We should all lay aside our animosities and meet the North again as friends and brothers. You need not allow your pride to influence you against it. Cannot individuals in private life give up opinions when their leaders, their prominent men, those who help form and control public opinion, have given up theirs? All your leaders are willing to give up their passions and prejudices and go back to the Union under which we prospered, and in which we had no serious calamity until we were tempted to forsake it. That same government which gave us security, comfort at home and respect abroad, will still continue to afford us protection and prosperity.

There is, then, no real objection to going back to the Union. Why should we not? Our young men wish to be educated. Some will take to the law, some to medicine, and some to merchandise, to share the honors and advantages of the Union. By taking this course we can open Congress to them, some of them can become Ministers, we can once more be represented among the lawgivers of the nation, and Georgia have her influence in the general government, and stand redeemed and regenerated.

There is another important consideration. Do you want your city built up, labor employed, capital profitably invested? Then you must be advocates of the government. Unless you are, capital, ever timid, will stay abroad; you must give security by law to property, and become advocates of law, and what is true of Savannah is true of every town and city of Georgia, and of the State itself.

I believe I have spoken on all the important points. Now are you prepared to come forward and extricate Georgia from her difficulties by taking the oath of amnesty and establishing your own government?

I have conversed with Gen. GILLMORE and the military commander in this city. A Provost Judge is to be appointed in every district to administer the oath, give a certified copy to the person taking it, and send the original to Washington. Every opportunity is to be given. Come forward and do it yourself, and take your neighbor by the arm and induce him to do so. Put yourself in the right position and there will be no difficulty. If Georgia is the first State to return to the Union, it will not only confirm her right to the title of the Empire State of the South, but give her new claims to honor and glory. Redeem her, and State after State will wheel into line. After the waste and ravages of both armies, she will "bud and blossom as the rose." If we cultivate further animosity we shall become hateful to others and ourselves, calamity after calamity will come upon us, and we shall live still under military burdens. Your destiny is in your own hands.

I have made these remarks with a view to induce you to renew your allegiance to the government of our country. I approach a step above—let us renew our allegiance to the King Eternal, and having on our bended knees confessed that we have all sinned, with hearts attuned by contrition, go forth and sing the angelic song, "Peace, peace on earth, and good will toward men."

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, which was received with expressions of universal favor, the audience made loud calls for Mayor ARNOLD, but his Honor was absent, having been suddenly called away to attend a patient. Calls were also made for Gens. WOODFORD and FESSENDEN, and WYLLY WOODBRIDGE, Esq., but no response was made, and the vast audience returned to their homes, will pleased with the first address of their new Governor, and we trust, resolved to heed the excellent advice administered. We hope our citizens will soon be permitted to hear his Excellency again on the vital questions of the day.

FROM MEXICO.

CESSION OF TERRITORY TO FRANCE.

Advices from Vera Cruz Direct—Maximilian about to Cede Sinaloa, Durango and Sonora to France as Security for the War Debt.

The new steamship *Manhattan*, Capt. TURNER, from Vera Cruz 28th June, and Havana July 3, arrived yesterday afternoon—thus making the trip from Havana in three days and twenty-four hours.

To the Purser of the ship, Mr. EDWARD AUSTIN, we are indebted for his attentions in the prompt delivery of our correspondence and for information.

The only important news from Mexico is that the Emperor intended issuing a decree about the end of June or first of July, ceding Sinaloa, Durango and Sonora to the French as security for the war debt of France.

Vera Cruz was very healthy, no cases of yellow fever having occurred at that place or at Havana.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the Insurrection in Hayti—The Sacrifice of Blood—Puerto Plata, Mexico, &c.

HAVANA, Monday, July 3, 1865.

The latest news from Hayti, by way of Santiago de Cuba, represent the insurrection as progressing, and GEFFRARDS had suffered some reverses. He, however, boldly faces his enemies and heads his army. Among the insurgents are said to be some Dominicans.

Guarica was besieged and had been again occupied by the Government, after a desperate struggle, which ended in the evacuation of the place by the revolted.

In Jackmel everybody had came forward to defend the government, and had donned the uniform. In that town a recent incident had shown how deep rooted are the practices of *obi* amongst the more ignorant. An old man dressed in the mummery of a wizard appeared there, and was soon consulted professionally by some men who were anxious for riches without going to California, as they do in the States, or buying lottery tickets, as the would-be Crœsuses here. NAPOLEON III. accuses CICERO and PLUTARCH of slandering CATALINE, when they charge him with giving his dupes human blood to drink, but the *obi man* was clearly proven guilty of the devilish act, a poor old man being the victim of the cannibal rite which was expected to enrich the votaries. However, the police have caught all the murderous gang except, unfortunately, the wizard, but of course he knew the use of a broomstick. A similar frightful act of superstition occurred a year or so ago, when several of the criminals paid for their crime with their lives, for GEFFRARDS will show no quarter to such wretches.

The mercantile firm of VICENTE BROTHERS, of St. Juan, in Puerto Rico, has failed. They were the agents of a line of steamers belonging to this port, but the agency has been transferred to another firm. In the last-named island there had been some slight shocks of an earthquake.

With regard to the treaty between Spain and Dominica, all who arrive from there agree in asserting that the expenses of the war are to be repaid to Spain, and all Spaniards to be protected in their lives and property.

Puerto Plata had been evacuated and nothing had been destroyed, except the redoubt which had been erected contiguous to the church. In spite of its recent calamities, many commercial men preferred to remain.

The inhabitants of the City of Mexico are in consternation. Rumors which cannot be traced to any source, will, however, persist in flowing through the city, affirming that the seat of government is to be removed to some other more eligible site. It is said that Puebla has found favor in the royal eyes; the air is purer, the landscape more smiling, and, not least, it is considered more loyal. Certainly, its position is superior. A journal of the capital, in opposing the change, is obliged to allow that Mexico City is situated in a swampy valley, but contends that a corporation inclined to do its duty could keep it in a healthy, clean condition.

It is generally confessed by the French passengers who touch at this island that the hopes of the Republican party are rapidly increasing, while the ranks, not only of the guerrillas, but of the regular armies, under Gens. NEGRETE, PUEBLITA, &c., find numerous recruits. The late encounter, in which the Austrian legion was roughly handled, has added to the high spirits of the National party.

It appears to be MAXIMILIAN's policy to station the French in those departments more exposed to a collision with the citizens of his powerful neighbor; I mean Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Tamaulipas and New-Leon. Probably Marshal BAZAINE will make a journey to the frontier. The Austrians and Belgians will remain quartered in the interior. Garrisons to defend the country from the Indians will be stationed in all exposed districts.

A proposition has been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Manufactures, (FOMENTO,) to introduce 100,000 laborers from the coast of Africa, in order to cultivate the Southern district, (Tierra Caliente.) The proposer says if this course is not adopted, those lands must be abandoned, for the white race cannot support the heat of the climate. He estimates the consequent increase of national wealth at fifty millions of dollars annually. The measure is recommended by the Committee of Colonization, but opposed by a member who sees in the introduction and amalgamation of the African race a social calamity.

Mr. CLUTE, who has been granted the right to place three lines of telegraph, is to receive from the government an allowance of $30 per kilometre, payable as the work advances.

LARA.

The Rebellion in Hayti Gaining Ground—Several Reverses Sustained by Geffrards' Troops—Horrible Impositions by a Pretended Sorcerer.

HAVANA, Monday, July 3, 1865.

The steamer *Manhattan* arrived here yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz the 28th, and leaves for New-York to-day.

The *Diario* says:

At Santo Domingo, the squadron destined to complete the abandonment of the island, was expected. There were yet remaining many families disposed to leave the island, some going to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and differents points of Cuba.

As regards the treaty, which was celebrated with the commisioners representing the Government of the Island according to the general version, it is agreed to indemnify Spain for all the expense of the war, and to respect the lives and property of Spaniards who remain on the island.

In Hayti the revolution was making headway, and GEFFRARDS' troops had suffered several reverses. GEFFRARDS is always at the head of his fighting troops. Among those who have taken arms against the government are many Dominicans.

Guarico had been in a state of siege and was reoccupied by the government troops after a desperate fight, which obliged the rebels to evacuate it.

There had been quite an excitement at Jackmel, caused by an old man, who, representing himself as a sorcerer, played upon the credulities of a few people, promising them riches, etc., if they did what he required of them, one of his requirements being to drink the blood of a man. There were not found wanting some hard-hearted and cruel enough to believe him, and kill an innocent old man and drink his blood.

The deed was discovered and almost all the parties concerned in this diablerie, except the promoter, have been arrested by the police, who are in active pursuit of the sorcerer.

All the inhabitants of Jackmel sustain GEFFRARDS' government, and dress in soldier garb.

The steamer *Leon* arrived at Santiago, on the 24th, from Puerto Plata, bringing the troops lately garrisoned there, and the late Governor. The place had been left in the greatest order, nothing being destroyed but the redoubt built at the church. The houses constructed by the Spaniards still remain standing, and those inhabitants that remained to look after their property, occupy themselves in small traffic.

Havana is quite dull—nothing doing; weather warm, and many Cubans have gone to the States to pass the Summer.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

Affairs on the Rio Grande—From the Red River Country—Various Systems of Freedmen's Labor—The New-Orleans Banks—What Became of their Specie, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 2.

New-Orleans dates of the 25th and Memphis of the 30th are received.

A Bagdad letter of the 17th to the *True Delta* says: The day prior to the occupation of Brownsville by Gen. BROWN, U. S. A., his Adjutant was sent under flag of truce to confer with Gen. SLAUGHTER, C. S. A., who welcomed the Adjutant warmly, and insisted on his visiting Matamoras, on the Mexican side, remarking that he wished to disabuse the people there of the idea that the South would carry her animosity beyond the present war.

On the occupation of Brownsville by Gen. BROWN, Gen. MEJIA, Imperialist Mexican, sent to inquire how Mexicans would be treated on the Texas side, to which Gen. BROWN replied, "The same as Mexicans are treated in Mexico;" after which answer the utmost good feeling abounded on both sides.

CORTINAS continues to annoy his renegade Mexican friends. He is posted above Matamoras, keeping Matamoras and Bagdad in a fever.

An Austrian of high degree, and military commander of Bagdad, has carried things with a high hand lately, first inviting resident citizens to assist in the town against the Republican party, to which he received no response, and then forcing men of all nationalities to work on his fortifications, under the muskets of his greasy soldiers—the very outcasts of Mexico. American citizens have also been forced to work on the fortifications, but since the blue-coated soldiers of the United States have commenced dotting the prairie opposite Bagdad, the Americans have been more courteously treated by all classes. The French have but few friends in Mexico. The state of the government is certainly worse than under the old form.

Santiago is assuming a very military appearance. A fleet of about a dozen vessels are off the bar, discharging stores and soldiers, and regiments are moving toward the Rio Grande, most probably intended for Brownsville.

Real estate in Bagdad has declined 90 cents on the dollar since the surrender of the Confederate armies.

An Alexandria letter of June 19 to the New-Orleans *Times* describes the inhabitants along the banks of Red River, as far as Fort Derussy, as rude in their habits and of great poverty. Their principal pursuit on the border of the river is that of rafting logs and conveying them to the nearest saw-mill. The same letter says the little town of Alexandria has, for the past week, been the scene of busy animation. The passage through of forces has been steady and constant. The Second Indiana Heavy Artillery are now encamped in the vicinity of this place, awaiting transit to Shreveport. Arrived to-day, the Third Wisconsin and Seventh Indiana, both cavalry regiments, very full in numbers and exceedingly well equipped. The amount of cotton in the neighborhood of Alexandria is small. Straggling soldiers of the surrendered commands of KIRBY SMITH and others are daily finding their way to the great Mississippi, thence home. There is now in the Red River seven feet of water, and falling.

Boats that have been tied up in out of the way bayous are daily coming down to Red River, and will be used as transports in this expedition until there is no longer use for them.

The main business transpiring here is that included in the orders of the Colonel commanding. The delivery of arms is taking place every day; old and young men bring in even their fowling pieces.

Flour is selling here at $9 per barrel. There is no pork or bacon in the market, and sugar and molasses in small quantities.

Half the town of Alexandria is laid in ashes, the effect of military movements heretofore.

The Eleventh Illinois, doing duty at Alexandria, will soon be relieved and mustered out of service.

Business is slowly reviving. Cotton is on the rise and gold declining.

In an article on plantation labor in Louisiana, the New-Orleans *Times* says there are widely different methods explained under the sanction of the military authorities and general government for employing freedmen. One plan is to appoint a person to take charge of the plantation seized by the government and to manage the cultivation of the place with the freedmen as laborers, and for their benefit, allotting to each family a dwelling and lot of ground.

The second way has been to deliver the plantations to the care of a colony of blacks to conduct its culture, the slaves managing the business without anything more than occasional examination and supervision on the ground by white persons. These modes of keeping the blacks occupied is also under control of the Treasury officers.

The third method is that prosecuted under the direct superintendency of the parish Provost-Martial by private parties, by which the negroes are employed at the rate of wages determined by the age and sex of the laborers under contracts executed in presence of the Provost-Martial. Commenting on the working of these systems, the *Times* says, observation goes to show that the first mentioned is the worst. Under it the crops are generally poorly tilled; the cottages are not well kept; laziness and unthrift are everywhere seen; the plantation is injured; the blacks are dissatisfied—they work without energy, and accomplish next to nothing. The community system works better. In some instances the colored people have fine prospects of a crop which will make a handsome return for their work. They seem to take more pains about the condition of their cabins, and labor with more regularity by themselves than when under the direction of a Treasury overseer. This has not been the universal result, but enough has been done to show that for the time this plan will work. It is, however, a perfectly well established fact that there is little to be hoped from the community system in the long run. Of the three plans now in operation, that under control of the planters is producing the best results, though there is abundant room for progress.

The *True Delta* says it has been positively ascertained what was the fate of the specie sent away by the New-Orleans banks at the time the city was captured by the Union forces. Immediately upon the surrender of the Confederate armies a commission was sent by the banks into the Confederacy to look after, and, if possible, to secure this money. Telegraphic advices have been received from them which do not leave room to doubt that the money was used by the rebel authorities prior and at the time of the grand collapse. It has also been pretty clearly ascertained that large sums of this money were appropriated by some high Confederate dignitaries for their own personal benefit. There were about $4,500,000 of this specie in all, and its loss will prove a severe blow to the banks.

The same paper says rumors were current upon our streets that important changes are to be made.

Rumors point to a Provisional Government in Louisiana similar to that in North Carolina, and are said to have come from high official sources in Washington.

A big mail from Galveston, Texas, was received in New-Orleans on the 24th, the first from that quarter since the occupation of New-Orleans and Memphis by Union troops.

The *Picayune* says accounts from the country report that crop prospects are very encouraging. The rains have been plenteous and fructifying. Sugar, cotton, corn and rice are looking well. Thus far, too, that dreadful enemy, which cast such a blight last season over the cotton fields, the army worm or caterpiller, has not heralded his approach.

Fatal Shooting Affair.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, July 7.

A most distressing and fatal calamity occurred here about 9 o'clock last night, resulting in the death of Capt. JOHN LIST, an old and prominent citizen of this city, and the wounding of Major MCPHIAL, Chief Paymaster of the department. A squad of provost guards were in pursuit of an escaped prisoner when an order was given to fire, which was obeyed by one of the members, the ball taking effect in the thigh of Capt. LIST, severing an artery, and then passing through the foot of Major MCPHIAL, producing a painful flesh wound.

Capt. LIST died in about an hour after receiving the wound. The affair has caused a deep feeling through the community.

Endowment of a College in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 7.

The *Bulletin* announces a magnificent endowment of half a million dollars by Hon. ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., for the establishment of a college near Bethlehem. He also gives fifty-seven acres of land.

The Stonewall Pirate.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government proposes issuing orders to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram *Stonewall* now at Havana.

Sentenced for Murder.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 7.

Gov. CURTIN has signed the death warrants of DAVID GREGER and WILLIAM HOPKINS for murder. They are to be executed on the 11th of August in Philadelphia.

Collision.

The Staten Island ferryboat *Northfield*, while on her 9 o'clock trip from New-York, and when about a mile below Governor's Island, ran into the steamer *Joseph Belknap*, also bound down the bay, while endeavoring to cross the *Northfield's* bow. The *Belknap* had her port wheel-house, with the guard and rail carried away, and wheel somewhat damaged. The *Northfield* did not receive any damage.

Personal.

Col. BURNETT, government prosecutor in the assassination trial, accompanied by Col. TREAT, Commissary-General of Gen. SCHOFIELD's corps, and Col. COX, Adjutant-General of the Twenty-third Army Corps, arrived here yesterday. They leave for the West in a few days, after enjoying their first furlough for three years. Col. COX is brother to Gen. COX, the nominee for Governor of Ohio.

Criminal Statistics.

From the records of the Court of Special Sessions, it appears that during the six months ending June 30, 1864, nine hundred and nine offenders were tried. During the corresponding period of this year, one thousand and forty-seven were placed on trial, being an increase of one hundred and thirty-eight. Of these cases tried during the six months ending July 1, 600 were cases of larceny, and 415 of assault and battery. Of these offenders 687 were males, and 360 females. 819 were convicted, and 228 were turned out of court with a Scotch verdict, "Not proven." The greatest number of assaults and battery cases occur in the warm weather. Thus 43 persons are charged with these offences in February, while in June there are 107. Of the 173 tried in January, only 22 were acquitted, while in sultry June there were 55. In the cold weather more females fight than men.

In January last there were 173 trials in the Sessions, and 60 of the defendants were women. In June there were 218 trials, and only 64 women appeared at the bar as culprits. In January there were 110 trials for larceny and 57 for assault and battery. In June there were 100 trials for larceny and 107 for assault and battery.

On the 31st of December, 1864, there were in the Workhouse, 1,497; City Prison, 290; Penitentiary, 180; Sing Sing, 1,000; Clinton and Auburn, 1,000; in County Jails, 500. Total, 4,467.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Michael Hahn, La.; Dean Richmond, Batavia; Dr. R. G. Burnham, Chicago; Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, Phila.; Judge F. L. Jewett, Ohio; Col. P. J. Classen, U. S. A.; Clark W. Thompson, Min.; E. F. Jenkins, Baltimore; Gov. T. G. Pratt, Baltimore; and Hon. Thos. H. Scott, Phila., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. R. B. Treat and Col. A. Burnett, of Gen. Sherman's Staff; Maj.-Gen. Kilpatrick, U. S. A.; Judge Olmstead, Oregon; and J. Sharp, Lieut. Bridger, Utah, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj. S. S. Motley, and Maj. J. C. Gray, of Boston; Maj. Williamson, Georgia; J. Ray, Montreal; and H. R. Sturges, Boston, are at the Brevort House.

Isaac Rich, J. Atkinson, and Lieut. Muir, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Thomas Mosely, London, is at the Everett House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CONVICTIONS IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—J. MORAN and JAMES J. HAYES were tried in this court yesterday on the charge of stealing three horses from the stable of Alderman BLISS in Greenpoint, on the night of the 24th of May last. The accused were found in possession of the animals, on their way to the ferry. The horses, valued at about $2,000, were identified shortly after the arrest of the accused, who were convicted and remanded for sentence.... JOHN MEINKES was arraigned for robbery, in having stolen from the room of Mrs. MATILDA WITTENBURG, in the 17th Ward, on the 1st of July, 1864, the sum of $900 in greenbacks, which amount had been placed in her keeping by her husband and brother, who had enlisted. A verdict of guilty was rendered by the jury.... JAMES MYERS was convicted of committing a feloneous assault with a knife upon M. J. BURNS, of No. 152 Second-street. He explained, in extenuation, that he had mistaken BURNS for another man with whom he had a difficulty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

THE COURTS.—The Kings County Circuit Court is finishing up the business of June. The next regular term will be held in October. The July term of the Brooklyn City Court will be commenced on Monday, the 10th inst., when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be taken up. Issues of fact before a jury, will be tried the second week, and all other issues the fourth week. Notes of issue for the September term should be filed on or before Saturday, Aug. 26.

DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.—Mlle. MORENSI, the favorite vocalist, residing in Brooklyn, is to take her departure for Europe to-day in the steamship *Virginia*, with the intention of remaining absent for one year. She is to proceed to Milan, Italy, where she will devote herself to the study of operatic music and the cultivation of her voice. The friends of the lady have presented her the handsome sum of $1,500 in gold.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEES.—One of the Democratic General Committees, of which Mr. E. J. LOWBER is Chairman, adopted an address at their recent meeting, in which the policy of President JOHNSON, as thus far divulged, was indorsed. Another General Committee, called the Regulars, held a meeting on Thursday night, at which the Chairman, JAMES DEVAUCNE, resigned, and Col. CALVIN E. PRATT was elected in his place.

SUN STRUCK.—A woman named ELIZABETH FINNEY, residing No. 19 City Hall-place, New-York, was taken suddenly ill yesterday in Evergreens' Cemetry, the result of the intense heat. She was conveyed to the house of Mr. SEAMAN, corner of Broadway and the Old Bushwick Road, where she still remained last evening in a very precarious condition.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Mill-street, about 7 o'clock last evening, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Williamsburgh.

THE TROUBLES IN THE E. D. FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The agitation in the Fire Department, arising from the recent action of the commissioners in the matter of the bell-ringers and disbanding of certain companies, still continues, with no prospect of a speedy abatement. Last night a committee, consisting of one member from each company, assembled at Firemen's Hall, by direction of the Board of Representatives, with a view to harmonize existing troubles with the commissioners. After considerable fencing by the leaders of the clashing factions, the committee adjourned without marking out any line of future proceeding.

SUN STROKE.—Mr. ROBERT KING, residing at the corner of First and Grand streets, E. D., while on a visit to New-York, was prostrated by heat in Montgomery-street. After the application of restoratives, he recovered sufficiently to be brought home in a carriage. Hopes are given by his physicians of his recovery.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 28 years of age, five feet eight inches high, was yesterday found in Newtown Creek. The only article of clothing on deceased when found was a check shirt. The body was considerably decomposed, having been in the water about four weeks.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF MISS KLEIN.—The body of this young woman, who was accidentally drowned by falling off a ferry-boat into the slip at the foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., has been recovered and interred by her family in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the board was held on Thursday evening at Firemen's Hall, for the purpose of settling up all unfinished business. Mr. PLATT presided. It was decided to present the banner of the Department and also the monument in Firemen's Hall to Exempt Engine Company. The Marshall House fla -fire bucket of the *Cumberland*, and other military trophies of the Department have already been presented to the Bureau of Military Statistics in Albany. Mr. PLATT returned thanks for the courtesy he had received from the board during the last five years, and reminding the members that the board had no longer a legal existence, the meeting, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

RIOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.—A false alarm of fire, at about 9 o'clock last evening, brought out the firemen of the Fifth District; and several fire companies having met in Canal-street, near the Bowery, an attempt was made to create a riot. The police of the Sixth Ward, anticipating difficulty, were promptly on the ground, and on the first blow, they stepped in, and scattered the crowd. No arrests were made. Multitudes of citizens tarried in the Bowery, near Canal and Grand streets, until a late hour in the evening, evidently expecting to witness the promised riot among firemen, but they were disappointed.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—FRITZ GENTHER, a workman in Messrs. KOEHLER BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, accidentally fell through a hatch in the brewery, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. ....ANN CALLAHAN, a child of eight months, accidentally rolled out of a bed in her parents' dwelling, at No. 264 East Fourteenth-street, yesterday morning, and was killed.

BON VOYAGE.—Dr. SHEPHARD, the original Turkish-bath man, having made a fortune and enlarged his boundaries several times, is about doing so some more, prior to which he proposes visiting the old country, where he will examine the baths of the Orientals, the laving places of the Musselmanic dignitaries, and thence return to his native shore, to impart health and perspiratory satisfaction to his friends and countrymen.

PROSTRATED BY HEAT.—WILLIAM NASH was taken into the Thirteenth Ward Police-station last evening, having been prostrated by heat. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Evening Exchange.

$65,000	Am. Gold	139¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	70
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅝	100	do.	70½
100	Erie Railway....s3	81¾	600	do.	70
200	do.	81¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	107¼
400	do.	81⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	62¾
100	Reading R.	98¼	100	do....s3	62½
100	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	63⅝	400	do.	62½
100	do....b3	63¾	50	do.	62
100	Cum. Coal Co.	43½	100	Canton Co.	41¼
100	Quick. Min. Co.	60¼			

There will be no Evening Exchange until Monday.

[Advertisement.]

AN INCREASING DEMAND.—No article has ever won more general and lasting favor than PLANTATION BITTERS.

The demand for them from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible.

The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority.

For Dyspepsia, and Low Spirits, Bad Breath, Pain in the Side, Back, and Stomach, Distress after Eating, Headache, Heartburn, &c., we confidently recommend the PLANTATION BITTERS.

They are the pleasantest tonic ever taken. No change of diet is required while using them. Eat all the good, healthy food your stomach craves.

The good effects of PLANTATION BITTERS are seen upon making the first trial. A very few bottles often leave the worst dyspeptic sound and hearty from head to foot.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING WATER.—Depot No. 3 Barclay-st., New-York.

Congress, Empire, and other Mineral Spring Water. Star Water on draught. Druggists supplied by the gallon. D. WESTON.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Virginia	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Damascus	July 8	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Boston	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	July 8	New-York	South'ton.
Cuba	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlanta	July 17	New-York	London.
FROM EUROPE.			
Saxonia	June 28	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Europe	June 29	Havre	New-York.
Belgian	June 29	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	July 5	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	July 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	July 12	Northampton	New-York.
Virginia	July 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent via Liverpool and Queenstown, per steamer *City of Boston*, close to-day at 10:30 A. M. Mails for the German States via Hamburg, per steamer *Borussia*, also close to-day at the same hour.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, per steamer *Liberty*, close to-day at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. E. Potter, Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Majors J. C. Gray and Wilkinson, Col. W. W. Marple, Mrs. Morris and 2 children, Miss Morris, Lieut. S. S. Gregory, Lieut.-Col. Bogart, Surgeon Cutter, Mrs. Surgeon Trenor, Miss Louisa Judd, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mrs. S. C. Vaughn, Miss Clara Dean, Miss Foote, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Cohen, Miss Lakeman, Miss Jackson, Lieut. Fisher, wife and 2 children, D. Stickney, wife and 2 daughters, Miss Lesesue, Miss Gage, Miss Scarborough, Mrs. H. O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hand, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. Allender, Mrs. J. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Capts. Plummer, Cornell, Storrs, Gowdy, McKitterick, Leiby, St. John, Pyne, Col. Waddell, Lieuts. Ritchie, Greene, Hawes, Buckman, Kearney, Baldwin, Auchmoody, Tower, Fisk, Moore, Flagler, Chance, Anthony, McKenny, Drs. W. M. Bass, G. G. Wheelock, O'Donnell, Bartlett, Hershey, Lehman, Bardwell, Mr. S. Hendrickson, Callahan, Chaplains Talbot and Van Wyck, G. A. Denslow, G. W. Ingalls, Stevens, Jennis, Haskin, Baker, R. G. Holmes, Robinson, Manley, Smith, Williams, A. C. P. Adams, G. A. Dunning, J. G. Dodge, Hamilton, Evercling, Hopkins, Mayo, Hendrick, Whitcomb, Thos. A. Harris, R. McCulloch, and 481 in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Dr. T. P. Bunchy, G. A. Wilson, J. de Ravenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Serhirt and 2 children, Miss B. Carr, Miss L. Hamburg, C. Babson, A. C. Squires, Mrs. Schaffer and child, Mrs. Moore and child, Miss M. Moore, Capt. H. W. Farr, W. Forster, J. W. Steinfeld, Jr., J. Towitt, G. S. Porter, H. J. McCartney, C. Sutton, Capt. Turner, Mrs. Graham, S. Southerland, R. Wild, J. Rich, R. R. Nevin, Jos. Atkinson, R. Sweeting, W. R. Pyfrom, Mrs. Swan and child, Miss Turnbull, J. Nuttal, Jr., H. N. Chipman, L. W. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. Swyminer, A. Carnell, T. Jones, H. J. McCartney, R. Neill, H. W. Tilton, Capt. R. Lancy, 11 distressed seamen, and 20 deck passengers. Total, 90.

JULY 7—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—J. T. Pratt, Charles Cook, John McKinley, C. F. Goodwin, Jaque Schulhaber, Richard Goedeher, James Heming, Mrs. Heath, Master Heath, Miss Adamson, Mme. de Souza, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell.

In steamship Manhattan, from Havana and Vera Cruz—A. M. Pagenstecker, W. Benfield, P. Duprat, E. Willard, Mrs. Ellen Soery, and 9 in the steerage. From Havana—M. Oliver Murray, M. M. Ryan, Col. Julian Pueys y Lorrer, R. Cook, Lucas Calderon, and in the steerage.

In brig Princess Alice, from Nuevitas—George Blackwell, Charles Carroll, F. S. Robinson, J. Donohue, F. Argilugo, F. Cabattero, R. Castemonas, F. Mauri.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises.. 6 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 03 | Gov. Island. 7 52 | Hell Gate.... 9 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore.

Ship Invincible, Lester, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Evening Star, Miller, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Atlantic, (Russ.,) Feldhausen, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Brigs Oronoco, (Br.,) Elderkin, Demerara, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; M. T. Ellsworth, (Br.,) McBride, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Firm, (Br.,) Wiley, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; H. E. Whalen, Dorlan, Portland, D. Starr & Son; Chebucto, (Br.,) McPherson, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Cyclone, (Br.,) McDonald, Georgetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; W. M. Dodge, (Br.,) Ennis, Loch Foyle, A. Bell's Sons; R. Wylie, (Br.,) Crosscup, Richibucto, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Dandy, (Br.,) Higgs, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; G. H. Eneas, (Br.,) Thompson, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; D. Talbot, Packard, Boston, Metcalf & Duncan; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; O. C. Acken, Merrill, Stamford; Petrel, (Br.,) Stackhouse, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Louisville, (Br.,) Taylor, Moncton, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; W. A. Pitts, Porter, Chincoteague; Triton, Freeman, Providence, H. W. Ladd & Co.; W. T. Cranmer, Abrams, Richmond, M. Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Weir, Port Royal July 4, with the 127th Regiment N. Y. Vols., and a detachment of the 175th N. Y. Vols., under command of Brig.-Gen. Gurney, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. July 3, while at Port Royal, Wm. Nash, of Burlington, Vt., ship's baker, died.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) McNevin, Liverpool June 20, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 523 passengers to Williams & Guion. Took a pilot on the 6th, at midnight, in lat. 40 42, lon. 70 10, from boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Havana July 1, at 4:30 P. M., via Nassau, N. P., 3d, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz June 28, and Havana 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., July 4, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship John Gibson, Kelley, Washington 44 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Alice, Field, Newbern July 2, via Fortress Monroe 5th, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Camelia, Bulis, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds.

Steamer Dandelion, Bailey, Port Royal, S. C., 5 ds.

Bark Charles & Edward, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Jones, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Was in co. off Havana with brig Harriet, for New-York.

Bark John Carver, Nichols, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Palermo, McCarty, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to John Swan.

Bark Helen Ansler, (of Stockton,) Staples, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Tweed, (of Nassau,) Davis, Matamoras 36 ds., in ballast to master. June 27, off Havana, saw bark Harry Booth, bound in; same time, Spanish bark Helena, for Bordeaux.

Brig Corira, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Princess Alice, (of Belize, Hond.,) Mears, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Murray & Nephew.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of St. Christopher,) Farrell, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Darrell & Nash.

Schr. Forest King, (of Fair Haven,) Briggs, Pensacola 17 ds., with timber to John R. Dow. Left U. S. brig Bohio, for New-York June 20.

Schr. Mary Clinton, (of Belize, Hon.,) Page, Frontera, Mex., June 1, with mahogany, etc., to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Schr. A. C. Major, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Perry, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Coast Pilot, Grinnell, Morehead City, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton to A. Abbott.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Evans, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. George Thomas, Langdon, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to T. A. R. Webster.

Schr. Angola, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., via Tarpaulin Cove 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Wallace, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Foster, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nictous, Leight, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Baxter, Portland 6 ds., with heading to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Catherine, Glover, Bluehill, with granite to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. W. Saulsbury, Nickerson, Portland, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Georgiana, (of Bermuda,) Foster, Nassau 9 ds., with old iron and junk to J. G. Rahming & Co.

Schr. Flora, Pease, Addison, with lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Otis, Karl, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Reno, Lambert, Machias, with lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Albert, (Br.,) Cogswell, St. Andrew's, N. B., 26 ds., with lath, etc., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Kimball, Mystic, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Hazelton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. S. G. Whilldin, Neal, Richmond, with tobacco.

Schr. Typhoon, Smith, Fortress Monroe, in ballast.

Schr. B. Cook, Lee, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jamestown, McGee, Norfolk 3 ds.

Schr. Catherine, Bremmer, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Olivia Buxton, Webb, Portland, with heading.

Schr. W. H. Reed, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Port Jefferson, for Rondout.

Schr. Richard Law, Law, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. J. W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester.

Schr. Jane, Borum, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Mary Miller, Hicks, Port Jefferson, for Rondout.

Schr. Evergreen, Wheeler, Boston.

Schr. T. W. Bentley, Elwell, Wellfleet.

Schr. Hume, Baker, New-London.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich.

Schr. Expedite, Langdon, Orient.

Schr. W. R. Genn, Parker, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Cobb, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. C. Henry, Ferrel, Boston.

Schr. Florida, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Newport, for Rondout.

Sloop F. Brown, Snow, Providence, for Rondout.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W.

Below.

Ship Helene, (Brem.,) Rasch, Bremen May 21.

Ship Ironsides, Oliver, Newport May 26.

Bark Marco Pola, Gerdes, Bremen May 21.

Brig Isabella, from Newcastle.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7—Arr. bark Fredenia, from Fayal; brigs Sea Foam, from Baltimore; H. B. Emery, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Alonzo—schr., off Double-headed Shot Keys, June 26.

Billow—schr., from Rockland for Ship Island, June 2, lat. 36 04, lon. 75 05.

John Sidney—ship, from Mobile for Bath, 16 ds. out, June 25, off Sand Key.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 22, ship J. Baker, Allen, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Machias, Cates, do. in 4 ds.; Alice Franklin, do. do.; Thos. Owen, Butterfield, do., ldg.

A NEW ERA

in the retail men's furnishing trade. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Manufacturers of Shirts, Ties, Collars, &c., No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new Retail Department, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, 1,000 doz. gent's superior fine linen 4-ply Collars at $1 50 per doz.; 50,000 first-class Paper Collars at $1 50 a hundred; superior white Shirts, $24; very best, $30, per dozen. The largest display of Neck Ties in America, from 25c. Beautiful Butterfly Bows at 50c. Good Socks $2 25 and $2 75 a dozen. Buy from first hands!

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NO. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 419, July 7, 1865.

39, 13, 70, 43, 2, 27, 62, 14, 12, 64, 20, 19, 29, 34.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 420, July 7, 1865.

31, 3, 11, 47, 38, 5, 4, 68, 77, 64, 67, 9, 58.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 319, July 7, 1865.

71, 3, 67, 59, 78, 53, 68, 25, 15, 20, 1, 36, 61, 41.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 320, July 7, 1865.

62, 43, 45, 44, 74, 46, 10, 5, 16, 54, 67, 29, 78.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE FRIENDS OF THE 127TH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V. (Monitors) will give the regiment a reception and collation at the Seventh Regiment Armory THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Tickets of admission may be had (free) upon application to the committee or at the door.

20 COTTAGES FOR SALE, AT $1,160 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, at $840, $3,500 to $4,500; 700 lots, beautifully located at East New-York, at $50 to $350.
CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel-st., Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, Rector. SUNDAY, July 9, services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., until further notice. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

SAMUEL B. BELL, WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st., Presbyterian Church between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.